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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Coast Patrol Is Unified; 24 Associates for WLB; Axis Forces Gain in Libya

The World's Day—January 26, 1942

National: East Coast Patrol Unified

A co-ordinated defensive and offensive network of land, sea, and air patrols to protect the eastern seaboard of the United States from enemy attack was announced in a joint statement by Army and Navy headquarters in New York. [Page 3.]

Signing of a new contract between approximately 800 trucking concerns in 12 Midwestern States and the Central States Drivers Council, representing more than 50,000 drivers, establishing an agreement on working rules and including wage provisions set by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, was announced in Chicago.

A wage increase of 10 cents an hour for all production employees was announced by the Ryan Aeronautical Company of San Diego, Calif.

Fourteen airplanes and a hangar were destroyed by fire attributed to a short circuit at the Dallas (Texas) Aviation School. Damage was estimated at about $175,000.

Washington: War Labor Board Associates Named

President Roosevelt appointed 24 associate members to the new War Labor Board to act in labor disputes as mediators when so directed by the Board. [Page 8.]

Price of gasoline and other refined petroleum products will be pegged at levels prevailing Nov. 7, 1941, the Office of Price Administration announced. [Financial Page.]

The 10 per cent increase in interstate passenger train fares will go into effect Feb. 10, the Association of American Railroads announced.

Purchase of $90,000,000 worth of farm products during December for shipment to Britain under the lend-lease program, bringing the total purchases for this purpose to more than $600,000,000, was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The House received a request for $17,722,565,474 in appropriations for the Navy Department's ship and plane building program. [Page 3.]

A contract for 53 Liberty ships at a cost of more than $80,000,000 was awarded to the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington, N. C., by the Maritime Commission.

Appointment of William S. Knudsen as a lieutenant general was approved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which was advised that Mr. Knudsen's main duties will be to maintain morale among industrial workers and the highest possible efficiency in plants making arms.

The price control bill, revised in joint committee, was taken up by the House for a possible final vote. [Financial Page.]

Africa and Russia: British Reversed in Libya

New British reverses in Libya were admitted by the British at Cairo, who stated Axis armies had penetrated another 40 miles into British lines. [Page 6.]

Russian capture of Neledovo on the Moscow-Riga railroad, 170 miles northwest of the Capital, was announced by the Soviets. [Page 7.]

New England: 'El' Accounting Questioned

Attorney General Bushnell asked the Massachusetts Supreme Court to determine whether the Boston Elevated trustees have followed legal accounting practices since 1918. [Page 2.]

United States Attorney Brandon began investigation of Bay State grocers who have refused to sell sugar except to persons buying other groceries.

Workers ended walkout, putting big Fall River textile mill back into production. [Page 2.]

Hairpins are getting as scarce as sugar, according to members of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association, in convention at Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Canada: Sugar to Be Rationed in Dominion

Sugar rationing in Canada was decided upon, with an allowance of three quarters of a pound a week a person. [Page 8.]

Dominion experts were also working out plans to subvention manufacturers who cannot make goods at a price determined by the Government.

In Europe: Australia's Demands Stir London

Australia's demand for closer participation in conduct of the war and for concentration on the struggle in the Pacific caused a sensation in London, with demands in the press for ministerial changes and a more efficient prosecution of the war. [Page 1.]

Spanish steamer service to the United States will be resumed with sailing of the Spanish liner Marquess de Comillas for New York Feb. 7, it was announced by Spanish authorities.

Germany claimed that the 5,473-ton Spanish freighter Navemar was sunk Jan. 24 by a British submarine 150 miles west of Cape St. Vincent, Portugal.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on Page 1.

United War Fund Mounts

With more than a third of its $7,600,000 quota subscribed over the first week end of campaigning, the Greater Boston United War Fund drive got off to a flying start today with a total of $2,691,936, announced to more than 700 of the Fund's 30,000 volunteer workers at the opening "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club.

The Special Gifts division on the Fund, under the chairmanship of John A. Tuckerman, announced that its quota had been subscribed by 80.2 per cent.

Early among the big individual and group donations were $30,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation, $20,000 from an anonymous contributor, $10,000 each from Alvan T. Fuller and Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul, and $29,500 each from United Fruit Company, Revere Sugar Refinery, and Meloripe Fruit Company. The First National Stores, Inc., chalked up $24,500, and there were gifts of $7,500 each from Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc., and United Carr Fastener Company; $5,000 each from Arlington Mills and Pepperell Manufacturing Company; $4,000 from Monsanto Chemical Company; $2,500 each from Samson Cordage Works and Wellington Sears Company, and $1,000 from Atlas Plywood Corporation.

United War Fund list of contributors of $100 and up: Page 5.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Bay State's Solons Meet In Extra Session

Governor urges speedy passage of 15-point $7,000,000 program for emergency purposes.

A 15-plank program designed to cope with State war problems was presented by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to the Massachusetts Legislature, convened in special session amid conditions vastly changed since the Oct. 31, 1941, prorogation of the regular session.

Today's meeting marks the third time in the last 80 years that the Massachusetts House and Senate have convened in special war conclave. The others were in 1863, when the Legislature met for eight days to consider President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, and in 1916 to legislate for soldiers called to fight at the Mexican border. The latter session lasted for three days.

Hammering home the necessity of a short meeting restricted to the gubernatorial program, the Governor forecast the possibility of other special conclaves this year. He repeatedly stressed his power to recall the Legislature for further action if this becomes necessary.

Several days prior to today's official opening of the special session the Governor issued an outline of the measures he today asked the members to adopt. Members found copies of the 15 bills on their desks as they met.

Defense Activities

The proposals include a $7,000,000 program for defense activities, to be financed through $3,500,000 in free cash, a $2,500,000 bond issue and transfer of the $1,000,000 in the highway fund.

Actually, the Governor now has far less than $3,500,000 in free cash in the treasury. A total of $4,000,000 in free cash was available at the end of the 1941 fiscal year, but $2,000,000 of this amount already has been used to cut the 1942 State Tax on cities and towns from $17,000,000 to $15,000,000 to aid local finances.

Thus to produce the $3,500,000 free cash the Governor plans to obtain $1,500,000 this year through savings on non-defense spending. Department heads, as in the past three years, are being admonished to pare down regular expenditures.

Governor Saltonstall told the Legislature that he hoped the entire $7,000,000 will not be needed. He promised "they will be spent as wisely as possible and will be accounted for by keeping them separate from regular budget expenditures."

It is obvious the Governor is planning every safeguard to avoid a scandal such as arose in the Charles F. Hurley administration through spending of the $19,000,000 for hurricane damage rehabilitation.

He stressed that "the aim is adequately to finance the emergency without loading a bureaucracy upon our citizens."

At least $2,000,000 of the $7,000,000 will go for the 10 per cent salary boost proposed by the Governor for State employees receiving less than $2,500 a year. Another $1,000,000 will be used as a revolving fund for State purchase of food stamps from the Federal Government so that they may be bought from the State by individuals on welfare. This plan is part of the surplus commodities system.

State Police

Undisclosed sums will finance expansion of the State Police, hiring of additional guards by the Metropolitan District Commission to protect reservoirs, and civilian

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Lawmakers, Commuters Rap Intrastate Fare Increase

Railroad request for a 10 per cent increase in intrastate passenger, freight and Pullman rates was sharply opposed today by legislators and commuters at a public hearing conducted by the State Public Utilities Commission.

George H. Fernald, counsel for the railroads, pointed out that similar increases already have been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate rates. He argued that the increases are necessary to meet the cost of increased salaries and other expenses.

He asserted that these expenses have added approximately $1,000,000 a day to the railroads' costs throughout the nation.

Opposing the increases, Representative Herman T. Peterson, (R) of Woburn, insisted that the railroads are realizing increased business which does not boost their costs.

Representative Stanislaus G. Wondolowski (R) of Worcester declared that the railroads can meet the wage increases from their expanded profits.

Senator Charles F. J. Sullivan (D) of Worcester urged that the present commuter rates be maintained. Further, he said that the monthly book tickets should be revised so that the tickets would be usable until all the rides had been taken. He pointed out that on monthly tickets some rides are not used, thereby causing some waste to the commuter.

Mr. Fernald said the railroads were not planning to increase the rates of one and one-quarter cents a mile charged to troops on furlough. Furthermore, he said, the rate on hauling heavy material, like coal, would be increased only five per cent.

Favoring the increase, were William H. Day, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Representative Clark B. Partridge, (R) of Watertown who, as a stockholder, said it was about time stockholders of the railroads were given a break.

Among those opposing the increase were: Representatives Arthur L. Youngman (R) of Medford, Clarence F. Telford (R) of Plainville, and Raymond W. Schlapp (R) of Methuen; Mrs. Susan P. Esler, Wilmington; Stanley Wendt, Wayland, and Carl Cregg of Andover, commuters.

The Commission took the request for increased rates under advisement.

First A. E. F. Reaches North Ireland; Another Ship Is Sunk by Sub Off U. S.; Allies Destroy 10 Japanese Vessels

Bolivia 17th American nation to break with Axis — Rio bolsters hemisphere unity.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 26—Bolivia today became the 17th American nation to break relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy while the political committee of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers adopted and placed before the full conference four important resolutions.

The resolutions proposed that:

The American Republics declare the United States and all its American allies nonbelligerents.

The American Republics approve the principles of the Atlantic Charter embodying the war and peace aims of the United States and Britain drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The general staffs of the American nations be called into immediate session in Washington.

No American Republic represent in any other American nation the interests of a warring power outside the Western Hemisphere.

Bolivia Takes Stand

Dr. Eduardo Anze Matinezo, the Bolivian Foreign Minister, announced his country's decision by which Bolivia becomes the sixth South American nation to break with the Axis Powers and stand emphatically on the side of the United States and other free peoples.

Meanwhile, attention in Rio is riveted on such concrete action as will serve as a test of each Government's intentions. The attitude is that the proof of the pudding is the eating. The debate in the corridor over whether the United States suffered a crushing diplomatic defeat in the compromise declaration on the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis or wisely bowed to Argentina while awaiting the onward movement of events, will be decided, it is felt here, by governmental action, not by words.

Since the watered down declaration of Rio passed unanimously last Friday, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, and now Bolivia, have broken relations with the Axis. The last two border Argentina. Brazil and Ecuador are expected to act soon. That leaves only Chile and Argentina still maintaining relations with the Axis. Both are on record in signing the Rio recommendation to themselves to break with Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

Gains at Rio

The net gain discerned by some observers so far from the Rio consultations to the addition of four countries to the American front with a potential total of 19, while the other two are farther on their way toward a break with the Axis.

The final plenary session was postponed until tomorrow, probably at night. Today was devoted to the settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute.

The main work in committees is already completed, leaving only a

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Paying High Price Here

In the Straits of Macassar, sea avenue between the Japanese-dominated Philippines and Java, seat of the United Nations High Command in the Pacific, a running battle is reported in progress between a large Japanese invasion armada and Dutch and United States air and sea forces. Thus far the combined Allied forces are said to have sunk at least 10 Japanese ships and to have damaged at least 17 others.

Story on Macassar Strait battle: Page 7.

Pearl Harbor to Bring Unified U. S. Command

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—A decisive unification of defense command at all strategic Army and Navy bases in being worked out today as an immediate result of the report of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Commission.

Other steps to implement the findings of the report are under consideration at the White House.

Action will go beyond the specific and unanimous conclusion of the Board headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts that there was such "dereliction of duty" on the part of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, former Commander of the Army forces in the Hawaiian Islands, as to contribute substantially to the effectiveness of Japan's surprise attack on Dec. 7.

While the course to be followed now rests entirely in the hands of the President, members of the Senate and House Naval and Military Affairs Committee are asking that the report be presented to Congress in order that it may make recommendations for changes in the naval and military establishments.

Three Steps Studied

Already three steps, at the initiative of Mr. Roosevelt and his War and Navy advisers, are imminent:

1. An early unification of command for the defense of all vital points where Army, Navy, and Air Forces are stationed in order to eliminate the condition of non-co-operation which the Roberts report plainly shows prevailed at Hawaii. Such a change in defense policy has already been recommended to the President by the War and Navy Departments and is expected to be put into operation soon at all major coastal and off-shore establishments.

2. Court-martial proceedings against Admiral Kimmel and General Short are possible. The final decision has not yet been taken. There is a noticeable demand in Congress that they should be instituted, but the more general view is that because their errors were those of "judgment" punishment short of court-martial should be adequate and the training and experience of both will be useful in less responsible posts.

The White House indicated today that the decision as to whether court-martial action should be taken now rests with the War and Navy Secretaries. The Commands of the two high officers have already been revoked. Admiral Kimmel and General Short may themselves ask for court martial if they consider the charges of the Roberts report unfair.

3. Other shifts in some key War and Navy positions are indicated. While the responsibility is primarily fixed upon the two commanding officers at Hawaii, the Commission notes a "failure of the War Department to reply to messages" outlining some of the measures which were being instituted, which reply might well have indicated whether the Department was satisfied with what was being done. Those responsible for this "failure" will be checked.

Despite the destruction the sudden Japanese air attack was able to produce, for reasons now set out candidly for the nation to read, there are favorable aspects to the present position.

It can be stated authoritatively that the American air fleet on the Island has now been more than replenished, is considerably stronger today than before the attacks.

Since Japan has not returned in force to resume its assault on Pearl Harbor, despite the large damage which it immediately claimed, it can be assumed that the greatest deficiency was that the armed forces were not on the alert and today the naval power operating from the Hawaiian Islands has reached potentially offensive strength.

The 15,000-word report of the special investigating commission, based upon 4,887 pages of testimony and evidence and 29 days of hearings in Washington and Hawaii, is greeted in Congress as a cool, candid and judicial document. The reaction is predominantly favorable on both its fairness and thoroughness.

Lend-Lease Aid

Some congressional critics of the lend-lease program have taken the report, submitted to the President over the week-end by Mr. Justice Roberts, as the occasion to criticize the amount of aid which America

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Pearl Harbor Report: Pages 10 and 11.

American ore carrier and two Norwegian tankers attacked over week end—Japanese gain footholds in Borneo and Celebes—British admit Axis forces are progressing in Libya.

Today's War Developments:

A. E. F.: An American Expeditionary Force has landed in Northern Ireland, Secretary of War Stimson announced today, though he declined to make public the units involved, their strength and composition, or the ports of embarkation, dates of sailing, and other details of their movement. The force, the first to reach the British Isles except for groups of technicians and staff officers, is under the command of Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, recently commander of the 34th Infantry Division at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, whose 31 years of service include action in France in the World War and tours of duty in the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Off the Atlantic Coast: The American ore carrier Venore was sunk by an enemy submarine off the North Carolina Coast Saturday with 22 members of the crew unaccounted for, the U. S. Navy reported today. This followed the sinking of the Norwegian tanker Varanger 35 miles off the New Jersey Coast. The latter's crew of 42 was rescued. Another Norwegian ship was reported sunk off the Canadian Coast as five survivors of the freighter were landed at an Eastern Canadian port.

In the Southwest Pacific: United States and Dutch sea and air strength, in a running battle with a large Japanese invasion armada in Macassar Strait between Borneo and Celebes, sunk 10 and damaged at least 17 vessels. New Japanese footholds, however, were won at Balik Papan on the strait-side of Borneo, and another across the Straits on the tip of Celebes. Australian militiamen, meanwhile, battled against Japanese invaders on New Britain and New Ireland.

In the Philippines: Fighting on Bataan Peninsula was confined to relatively unimportant skirmishes on the West Coast following an earlier War Department communiqué crediting General MacArthur with a "smashing success" in his surprise counterattack on his extreme right staged over the week end.

In Washington: Congressmen today were demanding a unified defense command as well as expulsion of any "incompetents" holding responsible position in the country's war effort and courts martial for those responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle following the week-end report of the Presidential investigating commission which blamed non-co-operation and "dereliction of duty" by Hawaii Area commanders of the Army and Navy for success of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Showdown Due On Australia's Plea for Action

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Australia's growing peril together with Prime Minister John Curtin's demand for immediate military aid, for an Australian seat in an Imperial War Cabinet, and for a Pacific War Council have set the stage here for a vital Imperial showdown overshadowing everything else in the forthcoming war debate in the House of Commons

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have cabled over the week end promising immediate and careful consideration of the Australian demands. But there is a feeling in well-informed circles here that Australia already is as good as assured of representation in the War Cabinet; in fact that

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Fierce U. S. Attacks Halt Foe and Sink 6 to 8 Transports

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Devastating attacks by American land, sea, and air forces had today momentarily stopped Japanese Army pressure against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's lines on Bataan Peninsula and had sent at least six and possibly eight shattered Japanese transports to the bottom.

Droning out of hidden bases in the Netherlands East Indies, seven American Flying Fortresses sank one enemy transport, fired another, and shot down five Japanese pursuit planes without damage to themselves during action in the Macassar Strait on Jan. 24 and 25, the War Department has just announced.

This victory supplemented a Navy Department announcement that five other enemy transports and possibly a sixth had been sunk in the Macassar Strait. This accounts for at least seven enemy craft sunk by American cruisers and destroyers in this tremendous engagement still under way between the coasts of Borneo and Celebes. It is believed that at least 20 enemy vessels have been sunk by the combined air and sea forces of the United States and the Netherlands East Indies in the Macassar Strait action.

Direct Hit on Cruiser

Although the War Department's report on the successful attack by the seven Flying Fortresses mentioned only enemy transports as having been hit, today's communiqué from the Allied Far Eastern Headquarters at Batavia, Java, declared that Flying Fortresses, presumably the same, had sunk "a large Japanese transport and scored a direct hit on a cruiser."

This Far Eastern communiqué also said that "further reports from United States Naval forces which attacked the convoy showed five hits scored with torpedoes apart from damage inflicted by gunfire." It is not known here whether this statement indicates that additional Japanese ships were torpedoed over and above the five known to have been sunk.

Fighting with a brilliance and success matching that of their colleagues in the Navy and Air Force, the American and Filipino troops under General MacArthur succeeded in relieving tremendous enemy pressure on their left flank

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Ore Carrier Off Carolina Victim of Axis Submarine

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26 (AP)—An Axis undersea raider attacked the American ore carrier Venore off the North Carolina Coast late Friday and 22 members of the crew are unaccounted for, the Fifth Naval District announced today.

Twenty-one members of the crew were brought ashore last night at Norfolk.

The ore carrier, owned by the Ore Steamship Company, was hit at least twice Friday and it sank in the Atlantic Saturday morning, the Navy said.

Crew members said the submarine fired one shell at the ship which struck it about amidship on the port side. A few minutes later a torpedo crashed into her port side.

Three lifeboats were launched, one of them containing the 21 men who were picked up by another ship 38 hours later.

The Venore's radio operator flashed a distress call at 12:47 a. m., stating:

"Two crashes so far. Will keep informed. Think swimming soon." The last message crackled out at 1:22 a. m.:

"Can not stay afloat much longer."

The survivors' first comment upon reaching port was to bewail the fact that their ship was not armed.

Seaman Hubert Clarke, of Boston, declared: "If we had a gun, I would have taken charge of it myself and blasted that sub out of the water."

The Venore, 8,016-ton, 550-foot former tanker, had been converted into an ore carrier.

Norse Tanker Sunk

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Jan. 26 (AP)—Striking without warning, an enemy submarine sunk the Norwegian tanker Varanger in a predawn attack only 35 miles off the Atlantic coast yesterday but the crew of 42 was saved.

Three torpedoes rammed the 9,305-ton motor ship within 12 minutes in the closest to U. S. shore enemy attack on shipping but for the first time no lives were lost.

The Varanger was the second Norwegian ship sunk by torpedoes in as many days in the Atlantic. Five survivors of a freighter were landed yesterday at an eastern Canadian port after 14 hours in lifeboats.

Legality of Boston Elevated Accounting Practices Questioned in Court

Sugar Sales On $1 Orders Investigated

Grocers who demand purchases of $1 or more as the condition on which they will sell sugar were faced today with a State-wide investigation by Federal authorities and the possibility of having to pay fines up to $5,000.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said that as a result of complaints from householders, his office had begun the investigation in an effort to discover whether or not anti-trust laws had been violated.

Penalties for combinations in retraint of trade, he recalled, range up to a fine of $5,000, a year's imprisonment, or both.

Together with announcement over the week end that sugar would be rationed to householders at the level of one pound a week, the Department of Justice said in Washington that grocers forcing other purchases with sugar were "liable to prosecution."

The amount of sugar to be allowed under the rationing system is one pound a week per person, the Office of Price Administration ruled.

United States Attorney Brandon invited Massachusetts citizens to write him signed letters citing instances in which they could not obtain sugar without making other purchases. If the practice proves to have been widespread, he said, he will report to Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, with the request that the matter be "given his immediate attention."

A spokesman for First National Stores said every store manager in the Boston area had been instructed today in a letter from the central Boston office to require no purchases of other goods with sales of sugar.

He added, however, that in order to keep the sugar out of the hands of hoarders, the stores reserved the right to decline to sell to persons not known to the manager.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company said that signs displayed at individual stores today announced free sale of sugar within one pound limits, purchases of no other goods being required.

New England rationing boards today anticipated that along with tire distribution their duties would soon include sugar handling under Federally imposed rationing schedules.

If tire boards took over the distribution of sugar, ration cards would be obtainable in each Massachusetts city and town from local officials.

Other details of the method by which the United States will administer its first food rationing scheme of the war were not clear today.

Thomas M. Joyce, Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, said he had received no word from Washington but that he believed it would take several weeks to surmount the administrative problems involved in such a scheme.

OPA rations sugar to housewives: Financial Page.

By a Staff Photographer

Wartime Hair Styles

These models at the Massachusetts Cosmetologists' Association Convention at the Hotel Statler show what the well-dressed woman will wear in the way of hair-dos during wartime. Left: Pauline Bell of Brockton with a daytime coiffure by Stanley Kozlowski of Brockton, and, right, Adele O'Donnell of Cambridge, Miss Community Fund, with an evening up-do by Kathryn Kenny of Boston.

Hairpins Join Sugar on Rations List

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lock-the-doors,-I've-lost-a-hairpin used to be good for a laugh on occasions. But it isn't funny any more.

Hairpins, along with sugar, are limited to two pounds to a trade customer (that is, to a hairdresser), according to members of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association, in convention today at the Hotel Statler.

While beauty shops have not gone so far as to call in the F. B. I. to trace missing bobby pins, they are seeing to it that pins dropped during the day—and that used to go out with the sweepings—are carefully salvaged, sterilized and used again.

Despite the prospect of a shortage in permanent waving machines and dryers, rubber combs, and coconut oil used in shampoos, hair will continue to be worn—but shorter.

That is the latest, unanimous and optimistic word from many of the Nation's finest hair stylists, who are attending the convention this week and demonstrating to members of the Massachusetts Association the kind of national-defense-bobs that will predominate during the wartime emergency.

Alexander Bugar of Worcester, winner of the National Challenge shield in the national contest in New York—the highest award in hair styling in the country—declared today that long hair will soon be in a class with buggy whips and hoop skirts.

Defense workers must have a coiffure that they can give a brush and a promise and be set for the day, he said. No longer can a woman spend long hours before the mirror combing her golden locks. She's got work to do on the home front, and she demands of her hairdresser a style that will take the kind of licking that she's got to give it in all kinds of wind and weather.

Mr. Bugar's predictions about short hair were corroborated heartily by Miss Miriam Cordwell of New York, who flew in from California this morning to be present at the Boston convention. Miss Cordwell is a member of the National Association of Hairdressers and of the International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association.

Bobs to Be Short

Bobs will be short, of the feather-curl variety that can be brushed into smartness for the day in a jiffy, Miss Cordwell stated. Cosmetics will continue to be used, for lipstick is as essential to women and to national morale as bread and butter, according to cosmeticians at the meeting.

If the shortage of permanent wave machines becomes acute, Miss Cordwell believes the situation can be saved by a return to croquignole marcelling—a type of waving which differs from the flat marcel and is more like a permanent wave in effect.

Erich of New Rochelle, N. Y., a well known artist in the profession, was present at the convention to demonstrate the latest coiffures in the New York salons.

Miss Anna Cuenin of Malden was elected as the new President of the Massachusetts Association yesterday. Other artists at the convention include Kathryn Kenny of Boston, Jeannette Johnson of Brockton, Anne Serifanelli of Boston, Louis of Providence, R. I., Stanley Kozlowski of Brockton, and special features of the convention include a contest for the "Most Practical Hair Style," the selection of Miss Venus and Miss Massachusetts.

Here's a Way To Protect 'Use' Stamp

The Massachusetts Collector of Internal Revenue today offered motorists this hint: If you don't want your auto tax stamp stolen, you'd better stick it inside the windshield and cover it with waterproof, transparent, cellulose glue.

Thomas B. Hassett, the man to whom you must pay the $2.09 by Feb. 1, said he had received several letters from motorists whose stamps had been lost or stolen, but that he was sorry—he couldn't do anything about it.

The trouble all arose because the Federal Government put the glue on the wrong side of the stamp: on the back, that is, not the front, where it would have to be if the stamp were to be stuck easily on the inside of the windshield.

Just in case you've forgotten, you have until next Saturday to purchase the stamp, which is good until June 30 and without which you may not drive your car.

If you sell the car, incidentally, the stamp goes with it. Otherwise the stamp cannot be transferred.

Public Is Called To Aid in State's Salvage Efforts

The people of Massachusetts were called on today to start systematic saving of waste materials including old paper, rubber, clothes, and metal for collection for wartime use, by Gurth F. Chambers, Director of the Salvage Division for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Chambers' appeal came simultaneously with announcement that John I. Taylor, reporter on the Boston Globe, had been named Executive Secretary of the Division, to organize a permanent State-wide system to bring useful waste material out of hiding and further its regular saving by home owners.

The salvage organization is being perfected with junk dealers and district officers throughout Massachusetts.

Mr. Chambers urged home owners to begin immediately to save all waste metals except razor blades, tin cans, and tinfoil; all old papers except wax paper and Christmas paper with a metal coating; and to save all old rubber and old clothes.

A complete list of useful waste materials will be announced shortly.

By a Staff Photographer

A New U. S. Justice Is Sworn In

Judge George C. Sweeney (left) administering the oath of office to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski (right), who today assumed his new duties as Justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Bushnell Seeks An Answer From Supreme Judicial Bench

The Boston Elevated Railway, operation of which has been a subject of controversy for several years, became a court issue again today when Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney-General, asked the Supreme Judicial Court whether the public trustees of the road have followed legal accounting practices since 1918. The question was immediately referred by Judge Louis S. Cox to the Superior Court for its consideration.

The Bushnell request is the result of an investigation made by the Boston Finance Commission some time ago, after which the Commission charged the trustees had, during the period of public control, overcharged the Elevated district approximately $20,000,000.

The Commission, in its report in April, 1941, proposed that a suit for an accounting be brought by the Attorney General for the entire period of public control to determine whether the trustees' accounting methods were correct.

Attorney General Bushnell said that such an accounting suit would consume years before reaching a conclusion, and result in tremendous costs. Therefore, the Attorney General proposed the Court be started today, that is, filing an information in equity, to obtain a Court decision on approximately 50 questions regarding the trustees' accounting methods.

Attorney General Bushnell said the suit he started today will settle once and for all questions which otherwise might be the subject of bitter controversy for years.

If the Court agrees that the trustees followed proper procedure, then an accounting suit will be unnecessary. On the other hand, if the Court decides that the Boston Finance Commission was right in the view that the trustees' procedure was wrong, the legal basis for a complete accounting will be established.

Textile Mill Strike Ends In Fall River

The first war industry strike in Massachusetts, if not in all New England, since Pearl Harbor, faded out today. Twenty-two hundred employees of the big textile mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., at Fall River, Mass., went back to their jobs today.

To help with the settlement, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, recommended to Washington that the issue which led to the tieup be reopened.

This question concerns the disputed jurisdiction between craft unions of skilled workers and industrial, or plant-wide unions, embracing both skilled and unskilled workers. It was conflict between these two methods of labor organization which seven years ago split the American labor movement into its two great wings.

Recently the Labor Board decided against the craft unions at Fall River, and to go with them now as asked would require it to reverse its position.

"This is the first time we ever have had a case calling for a rehearing of issues raised and decided only a few months previously," Dr. Myers commented.

"Termination of the strike by agreement furnishes a good example of streamlined co-operation in administration among the new War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration."

Dr. Myers added that this was the first strike case in New England in which the Labor Board had acted since the war started. He thought it also was the first one in this region in which the new War Labor Board had participated. Forty per cent of the mills' production is for military purposes.

He reported that in view of the nature of the dispute he had asked Washington to send a trial examiner, which is not the usual procedure. If Washington approves, hearings will be held, probably at Fall River, at the earliest date a trial examiner can come, possibly later this week.

The strike began last Tuesday over a skilled workman, a knot tier, who had previously been a member of the independent local textile union at Fall River. He had over-produced in violation of the union's rules, had been fined and suspended, and then joined the rival textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The C. I. O. then had him put back to work.

Plan of Religious Teaching For Boston Schools Forecast

Adoption of a plan for releasing Boston school children for religious instruction at least one hour a week was forecast today by Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, a few hours before a parley on the subject between church authorities and the committee.

The hearing late today was scheduled to be attended by representatives of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish denominations, all of which were said by Mr. Norton to favor the idea.

The object of the plan, already in operation in nearly 500 communities of other States, is to make Bible teaching available to children, many of whom are growing up without religious training.

Mr. Norton said that so far as he knew there was "no opposition" in the School Committee to adoption of a week-day religious education, and that he felt sure the committee would co-operate.

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, expressed approval of the idea and said his organization would co-operate within limits with such a plan. He said the Council was "interested" but was "not pushing" the plan.

Discussion today was expected to center around the mechanics of the proposal. Mr. Norton said he favored adoption of the New York City plan, under which children are excused from school at different times of the day according to the wishes of their respective churches.

Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of the city, said his denomination favored releasing all participating school children of whatever denomination at a single time—perhaps, for example, their dismissal an hour early one afternoon a week, instead of the children of different denominations at different times.

The law under which local school authorities can institute week day religious instruction was passed by last year's Legislature. At hearings on the bill, representatives of all thre religious groups advocated its passage.

Hunt Is Elected As President Of Bay State Senate

Senator Jarvis Hunt, (R) of North Attleboro, was elected President of the Massachusetts Senate today as the Legislature convened in special session to act on wartime measures proposed by Gov. Leverett Salstonstall.

Senator Hunt, Republican floor-leader in the upper branch since 1939, succeeds Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose who recently resigned from the Senate to become Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Meanwhile Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Boston continued in office as Speaker of the House when no formal challege arose regarding his qualifications to serve. He has been given a leave of absence from the Office of Facts and Figures at Washington for the duration of the special session.

Plea to Aid Small N. E. Trade to War Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — The Department of Commerce stepped forward today to urge that Donald M. Nelson act immediately to enable more than 16,000 small business manufacturers throughout New England to turn completely to war production.

Small business in all the New England States represents a valuable capacity for war production so far utilized only to a limited degree, a special Commerce Department survey declares.

Complete utilization for war, it concludes, is both possible and urgent.

"The small New England enterpriser is tough," the report says in an enthusiastic estimate of what New England ought to be called upon to do. "He got that way by producing goods in a region blessed with few natural resources, and by distributing them in tense rivalry with bigger competitors.

"This question of attitude is important. It is a mistake to look upon this issue as just another veterans' bonus or old-age pension movement. Owners of small businesses insist on their independence and on the right to pull their own weight. They can do so—now."

Eldon C. Shoup, the Department's regional business consultant for New England, who prepared this report, believes that small business can do a strategic and needed job but he declares that a more co-ordinated approach by the Government is necessary.

Mr. Shoup emphasizes that small business is small in name but not in fact. He points out that small business in New England accounts for about 92 per cent of all firms, for about 30 per cent of the business volume and employs about 40 per cent of the personnel. The proportion varies with the type of business. Of 16,136 manufacturers in New England in 1939, 14,121 or 87.5 per cent employed less than 100 workers. This group accounted for 26.7 per cent of the manufacturing business and employed 23.6 per cent of the personnel.

In retailing and service establishments the percentages are even higher. Of 121,798 retailers (U. S. census of business, 1939) it is estimated that 91 per cent were small and that these employed 56 per cent of the personnel and obtained 42 per cent of all retailers' sales. Of 45,365 service establishments in the six States according to the 1939 census, it is estimated that 98 per cent were small, but these employed three quarters of the personnel, and obtained two thirds of the business.

"Any reasonable dividing line between large and small business will make it clear that small business constitutes a very important segment of the New England business community," Mr. Shoup writes. "In the war emergency it should be looked upon as any other resource.

Bay State Solons Meet in Special Session

Continued from Page 1

defense work of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Thus a substantial portion of the $7,000,000 undoubtedly will be spent regardless of the future course of the war.

Although the Governor pleaded for a short session, there are indications that the meeting may last more than a week. Some legislators insist the salary increases should be larger and more general.

In the interest of speedy action, the Governor did not read his message in person, contrary to usual practice. His message was read in the House and Senate by the respective clerks.

The Governor's outline gave the legislators no inkling of the actual breakdown of the $7,000,000 expenditures. Instead the Governor stressed that he wished the $7,000,000 to be appropriated in a lump sum to be distributed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council after an investigation by the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

It is anticipated that department heads will outline their emergency finance needs to legislative committees.

Vastly Different

Pointing out that the present war "is vastly different from 25 years ago" and that "it is a war which endangers men, women and children at home, as well as at the front," Governor Saltonstall declared:

"The responsibility for the security and safety of our people in these times is tremendous and urgent. I want to feel that I can call you into a special session at any time. With this thought, I have kept my recommendations for this session at a minimum.

"I believe they will give the authorities all the necessary powers, and needed funds with which to carry out these powers as far as we can see ahead. Later we can come together again, if further emergency measures are required."

The Chief Executive urged the legislators to restrict their special session action entirely to the proposals he placed before them. He said:

"You will, undoubtedly, receive many requests for further legislation. I have. But I believe that these other requests can be postponed until your regular session in 1943. If the emergency requires, I can submit additional measures before you adjorn, or a new session can be speedily called later. I earnestly trust, therefore, that you will act at your earliest convenience upon the matters hereby recommended."

Measures Proposed

The 15 measures drafted by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and submitted by the Governor, provide:

1. Broad powers for the Governor in the war emergency, ratification of his declaration of a state of emergency, enforcement of blackout, air raid and other orders.

2. Abolition of the Massachusetts Emergency Commission and transfer of its powers and duties to the Public Safety Committee.

3. Relaxation of the act forcing retirement of State and local employees at 70 years of age, so that such persons may be retained or recalled to alleviate personnel shortages.

4. Authorization for municipalities to invest in United States defense and other bonds, to make emergency loans, to regulate spending of emergency funds, and authorization of emergency appropriations by districts.

5 and 6. Ten per cent salary increases for State and county workers receiving less than $2,500. The minimum increase shall be $100, except that in no case shall the boost raise a salary above $2,500.

Explaining the need for the increase, the Governor said:

"The cost of living has risen somewhere between 7 and 10 per cent in the last year, depending upon the index used. The defense effort has called some of our State employees."

Increased Costs

He added that the increase is necessary "to provide the needed help for maintaining the services of the Commonwealth and to give our employees in the lower brackets some assistance in meeting this increased cost of living.

7. Suspension of work on so-called Chapter 90 highway work, financed jointly by the State, counties and municipalities and establishment of reserve funds to meet county defense and other war problems.

8. Deductions from the pay of government workers volunteering to purchase defense bonds.

9. Extension of housing authorities' power to build defense housing.

10. Penalties for stealing rationed property.

11. Changing the name of the Massachusetts Nautical School to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy "to enable the Commonwealth to retain the use of the Massachusetts nautical training ship" and Federal funds.

12. Power for the State Department of Public Health to require communities to establish treatment work to protect water supply.

13. Extension of war allowance, State and military aid and soldiers relief for Massachusetts men in military and naval service and their dependents to cover the present war.

14. A $1,000,000 fund for State participation in the surplus commodities system.

15. The $7,000,000 appropriation for the Public Safety Committee, the State Guard and State Police, M. D. C. guards, increased State pay and care of citizens in case of bombing or other catastrophe.

Other Cities Help Somerville Suddue Fire

A two-alarm fire battled by apparatus from four cities today caused damage at 705 Broadway, Somerville, Mass., estimated at $15,000 to $20,000.

Fire fighters from Arlington, Medford, and Everett joined the Somerville force in combatting the blaze as it swept through a café, a hardware store, several dentist offices, a beauty salon, and a dancing school in the two-story office building. First alarm was sent out at 4:45 a. m., and the "all out" rang at 6:47.

State Fire Marshal Stephen Garrity was called in to make an investigation of the fire when the cause remained undetermined at noon today.

Before the conflagration was brought under control, smoke filled the Ball Square Theater on Broadway, but no other damage was done to this property.

Canada Bars La Notizia

Boston's Italian language newspaper, La Notizia, is banned from the Canadian mails, John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector for New England, announced today. Mr. Breslin said that he had received instructions from Washington that the newspaper printed on Battery Street in the Hub cannot be sent through the mails to Canada.

Bowdoin and Middlebury Make War Innovations

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Jan. 26 (AP) —Bowdoin College plans to advance its 1942 commencement three weeks, institute a summer session, and make physical education compulsory for its approximately 600 students.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 26 (AP) —Courses bearing directly on the war effort will be offered at Middlebury College, which has announced that its commencement will be held May 25, three weeks earlier than usual.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Defense lecture entitled "Chemical Cases," by Maj. Leicester Johnston, fire and gas officer, First Civilian Defense Area, of New England. This is one of a series of air-raid precautionary lectures being sponsored by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club. At Corinthian Hall, Melrose Highlands, 533 Franklin Street, 8 p. m.

Concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. Open free to the public at Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Illustrated travelogue showing the Sun Valley, Idaho, winter sports resort. This color film, twelfth and final in a Monday series of travel talks and movies, is issued by the Union Pacific Railroad. Tickets are available at the "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel service desk in the lobby of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where the showing will be made at 9 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Jade and Amber" will be the subject of a lecture being given by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, accompanied by Reginald Boardman. At the Gardner Museum, 2:45 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity—Occasional very light snow mixed with sleet and rain this afternoon and tonight; continued moderately cold; fresh winds diminishing tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Block Island to Hatteras—Small craft warnings remained displayed south of Block Island to Hatteras.

Maine—Not quite so cold tonight, occasional very light snow extreme southwest portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Continued moderately cold tonight; occasional very light snow south portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Occasional very light snow tonight, except snow and rain near the coast, continued moderately cold.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	38	23	Kansas City	63	35
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	50	26
Buffalo	34	28	Nantucket	39	33
Burlington	23	10	New Haven	41	31
Chicago	40	32	New Orleans	66	57
Cincinnati	50	36	New York	38	32
Concord	32	23	Philadelphia	42	34
Hartford	36	31	Portland	28	16
Hatteras	62	50	St. Louis	60	39
Jacksonville	72	52	Washington	50	38

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:04 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Tuesday, 7:26 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Smart Clothes

with a southern accent

Under sunny Southern skies, the new resort fashions look thoroughly at home—and will make the happy you who wears them feel at home too. Leading stores are now featuring in The Christian Science Monitor a veritable parade of these lovely new styles for Southern wear. Watch their advertisements for timely hints to help you select the perfect wardrobe for the South.

Packing Parachutes New Job For U. S. Forest Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The United States Forest Service warehouse in Spokane—that always has a thousand tasks and does one of the biggest housekeeping jobs anywhere—is servicing and packing parachutes, because parachutes are now a part of forest fire fighting equipment.

Suppose you had to clean the pots and pans, plates and cups and saucers for 12,000 men!

Suppose you also had to clean the cook stoves, wash the sheets from 13,000 beds, clean the lamps and even sharper the tools!

Would you want to start taking care of parachutes too?

More specially would you want to, if in addition to washing the dishes you first had to go out over three states to gather them up (and had to even gather the stoves) and bring them down mountains on the backs of pack horses and in trucks to your "kitchen?"

Big Tasks Common

But the housekeepers of the Forest Service's Procurement and Supply Division (men who know tools, and lanterns, saddles and machines, food and tents, telephones and radios) are used to doing things in a big way—so what do a few parchutes and parachute-jumpers' outfits amount to?

In any case, all the jumpers' gear is in charge of one man and he is an expert—Chester Derry, a Civil Aeronautics Authority licensed chute packer. He intends that, when some lone smokechaser bails out to try to check single handed a blaze in some remote timberland, his gear will be in order.

The equipment that the parachuting fire-fighter will earry weighs 80 pounds. Because he may land in a tree, his special flying suit will be well protected with padding and on his head he'll wear a football helmet with a hinged, woven wire face plate to prevent injuries to eyes and face.

Now while winter is on, Mr. Derry is checking all these items.

Each floor of the big warehouse is divided into two section. As materials and supplies come in after use in they field they are stored in one half. As they are renovated and cleaned, they are moved to the other half.

Reason for Washing

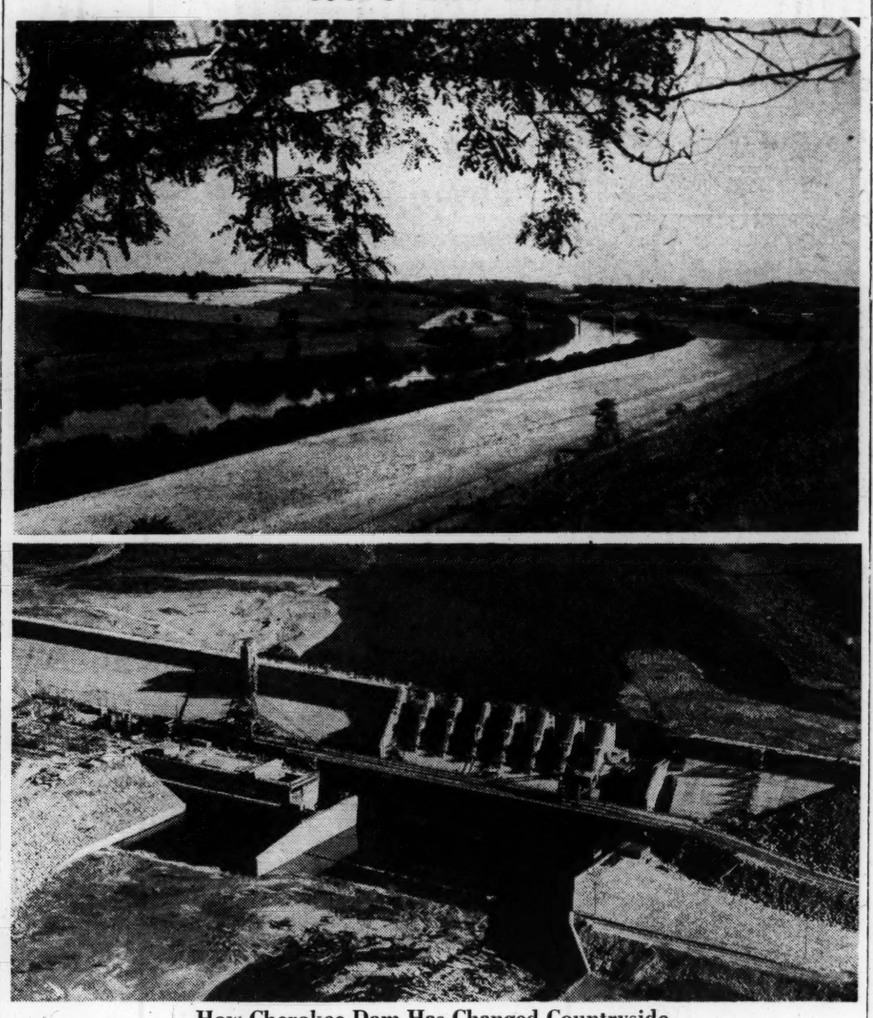
To get back to the piles and piles of dishes—it isn't because they are dirty that they must be washed, forestry officials assure you. They were all washed in the forest camps in which they were used, that is one of the rules of the service, but to be sure they are really clean before they go out again to new camps and new men, they are washed again—sterilized really.

First they are soaked in lye water and all black or grease scraped off. Then comes a bath of warm suds and a rinse of hot water. Then because the "dishes" are tin or aluminum and may rust, they are dried in a steam drier and rubbed with a colorless, tastless oil.

While Mr. Derry is looking to his parachutes and some of his teammates are stacking the dishes, others are putting up lunches—thousands and thousands of them to be eaten next summer in the woods. The Spokane warehouse makes a specialty of this "ration" packing, and they have boxes of lunch sufficient for one man for one day, or for 30 men for one day, or 30 men for 30 days, and all variations in between.

There are some men who are seeing to the beds—13,000 sleeping bags really. The removable sheet-like covers are detached and sent to a laundry, the bags themselves are put in a cyanide gas chamber for at least six hours—then the beds are rerolled and stacked.

Before and After



How Cherokee Dam Has Changed Countryside

Upper: This is how the peaceful Holston River countryside of Tennessee looked before the TVA started work on the $36,000,000 Cherokee Dam. Lower: This is how the mile-wide dam looks today.

Clubwomen Pledge Full Aid to U. S. in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Representatives of 2,000,000 American clubwomen today pledged themselves to support United States aid to the United Nations.

The clubwomen, called here for a National Defense Board meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, passed the all-out resolution after dropping the more controversial subject of whether they could reconcile aid to Soviet Russia with their long-expressed opposition to Communism.

A resolution to reconsider the Federation's stand against Communism in light of present-day foreign policy was tabled. In its place the women voted "to pledge support of the Government of the United States in its policy of extending all possible aid to the United States in its policy of extending all possible aid to the United Nations to the end that this common was effort may assure a final victory."

Stand on Taxes

The women also went on record unanimously against the Treasury Department's proposal to forbid the filing of separate income tax returns by husband and wife.

The Treasury is pushing a tax amendment to require joint returns in order to bring in greater revenues, but the women contend that it would work great hardship on young married couples where the wife is working outside the home.

The United Nations aid resolution was brought before the Federation by Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong of Texas, Chairman of International Relations; Mrs. Gustav Hetterer, National Defense Chairman, and Mrs. J. D. Atwood, Chairman of American Citizenship.

Back Women's Corps

In earlier resolutions passed at their four-day national defense conference, the club leaders gave their support to Representative Edith Nourse Rogers' bill for a Women's Auxiliary Corps to the Army to be drawn from volunteers enlisting for the duration.

They also voted to ask Congress for economies in nondefense expenditures.

One of the high-points of the conference was a question-and-answer period the women had with Price and Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson after he had told them that the price control bill on which Congress is putting finishing touches "will not keep our prices in line."

Asking the women to exert control over their own buying as a weapon against inflation, Mr. Henderson told them "if we have no more in the way of price control than the bill that is coming out of Congress this week, no one will dare say we will not have inflation."

Blame for Rising Prices

If prices continue to mount, Congress and not the OPA will be responsible, Mr. Henderson warned, explaining, "Everything in the bill intended to help in regulating prices was whittled down so that many devices can no longer be used."

Taking a cue from Mr. Henderson's announcement that sugar has to be rationed partly to provide defense alcohol "to shoot our enemies," the women asked him a flood of questions about the relation of sugar and alcoholic beverages.

One woman asked if he contemplated converting reserve stocks of whisky into industrial alcohol needed for munitions.

Mr. Henderson replied that he was opposed to using the defense program to carrying out controversial reforms. He argued that some Americans would rather cut down on their sugar consumption than go without liquor.

Miss Perkins Speaks

At the same "economic defense" forum, the women heard Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, advocate the establishment of a "volunteer labor reserve" that can be moved from place to place to prevent bottlenecks in the labor supply from developing.

She predicted that by 1943 the nation will be mobilizing young women as well as men for factory work and that the 40-hour week will have been abolished in most defense plants.

At a gala hemispheric defense session at the Pan American Union, attended by diplomats from many Latin American countries, the women were warned by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs, that consumers in the United States will have to "tighten their belts, to provide a variety of strategic defense products to South American nations ranging from tin cans to trucks and tires needed to bring raw materials from South American mines to the armament factories of the United States.

Continuation of the "good work" of Pan-Americanism even after the war was urged by Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Venezuelan Ambassador.

Earlier the women had a defense bond session at which, led by their president, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, they took a pledge to make regular purchases of bonds and stamps.

Navy Asks $17,722,565,474 For Air and Sea Supremacy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Congress received today a $17,722,565,474 appropriations bill, largest in the nation's history, to finance the Navy's war objective of attaining unquestioned supremacy above, below and on the seas through a gigantic ship and plane building program.

An accompanying 313-page transcript of testimony before the Committee by Secretary of Navy Knox and high ranking naval officials disclosed their conviction that 1942 would prove the critical year in the battle for victory.

"If we can hold our own, and even advance a little, then we will be ready for whatever the expanded production will enable us to do in 1943 and 1944," said Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet.

Just what that expanded production is intended to "enable us to do" was laid down later by Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, in a terse, over-all summation of the Navy's hopes and plans to:

The Program

1. Increase its power to the point of unchallengeable supremacy wherever it may operate.
2. Gain command of the sea by destruction of the enemies' seagoing forces.
3. Co-operate with our own military forces and with the naval and military forces of our allies.
4. Destroy or shut off the enemy's commerce in order to effect economic strangulation, thereby promoting disaffection inside his borders.

The omnibus measure carried an additional $4,292,225,500 in new appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 and $13,430,339,974 for the year beginning July 1. On top of vast sums already voted for this year, it would swell the 24-month navy total to $24,751,758,471. It dwarfed even the previous record appropriation of more than $12,500,000,000 for army planes which was passed by the House only last week.

Close to 50 per cent of the total appropriation will go to construct 950,000 tons of warships plus 500 small craft and 1,799 miscellaneous naval vessels such as patrol boats and swift-ranging, death-dealing torpedo boats which already have been authorized by Congress.

How It Will Aid Navy's Punch

A gauge of how much the expansion will add to the punch of Uncle Sam's two-ocean fleet, Rear Admiral W. H. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the Committee that 150,000 tons authorized less than a month ago would permit construction of two aircraft carriers, two light cruisers, 16 destroyers and 23 submarines.

Interwoven in the testimony of the naval chiefs were statements attesting their increasing attention to the air arm, and to the job of finding a balance between fighting planes, of—in Admiral King's own words—"making the fleet a team, of insuring teamwork."

Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, said the Navy was increasing the number of the Fleet's plane carriers and auxiliary carriers, and that it planned to speed up naval air factory production of planes from "500 a month to 1,500 a month, 18,000 a year."

Admiral Stark testified that ingenuity of American plane builders had made the Navy's newest carrier fighter "equal in speed and firepower to any land-based plane in Europe," despite the limitations imposed by shipboard operations.

Again and again, the navy men stressed the need for around-the-clock production by the nation's industry.

More and More Production

"The thing we need," Admiral King said, "is to get on a 24-hour basis with our present productivity. And it is not on a 24-hour basis, in all fields; in the ships and planes, and anti-aircraft guns in particular."

Admiral Stark called for a 24-hour day and a seven-day week in both government and private shipbuilding yards, and said that the Navy had begun a "worker morale" program to increase individual and group effort.

Admiral Towers criticized the Army for placing Hickam Air Field in Hawaii so close to the Navy's Pearl Harbor base. "On behalf of the whole Navy," he said, objections had been made when Hickam Field was built.

"Our (air) field at Pearl Harbor was established in 1917, and we felt that Hickam Field was too close; that it interfered with operations and also it was entirely too exposed to attack from the sea," he told the committee.

Cowboys on Border Form Defense Unit

MARFA, Texas, Jan. 26 (AP)—Packing their own shooting-irons, a hundred bronzed cowmen rode in from remote ranches of the Big Bend Jan. 24 and signed to defend this rugged stretch along the Mexican border.

Their outfit, the "Highland Hereford Rough Riders," is one of the nation's first home defense cavalry units.

The riders, recruited from Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster counties, said they were rarin' to ride and shoot in any emergency in this rough country of sagebrush and rattlesnakes.

The men are under direct orders of their three sheriffs. These officers—experienced in tracking down rustlers in a country in parts untouched by civilization—are J. D. Bunton of Marfa, Jim Walker of Fort Davis, and Clarence Hord of Alpine.

Penn State Offers Course On Use of Mines in War

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 26 (AP)—A course in explosive mines used in warfare took its place in the curriculum of Pennsylvania State College today.

Instruction in how to construct a mine and how to demolish one, are included in the study started by the Department of Mining and Prof. David R. Mitchell said they were intended to prepare students for service in the armed forces. The knowledge also would come in handy in civilian defense, Professor Mitchell asserted.

MacArthur 'Birth-Mate' Gives Him $100 Bond

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Born on the same day as Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Walter Silber, New York City, has sent President Roosevelt a $100 Defense Bond as a gift for the Philippine commander.

Identifying himself as a Russian-born American citizen who served as a sergeant in the Russo-Japanese War, Mr. Silber said he, like General MacArthur, was born Jan. 26, 1880, and wanted to honor "a great hero."

U. S. Naturalized German Arrested—Fugitive Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced Saturday the arrest of Richard Ernst Weber, a naturalized German, on a charge of failure to register as a foreign agent.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the F. B. I., said Mr. Weber, also known as Richard Dick, was manager of an aircraft parts company, at Babylon, Long Island, for a year prior to last Labor Day. Since then he had been a fugitive.

Mr. Foxworth said the arrest was linked to a recent spy case which resulted in penitentiary sentences for 33 men and women convicted in Brooklyn Federal Court of espionage on behalf of the German Government.

Mr. Weber was arrested Jan. 23 in a hideout at Three Bridges, N. J.

He was held in $25,000 bail for a hearing Feb. 17 when arraigned in Brooklyn Federal Court before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein. Conviction would carry a possible maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and $5,000 fine or both.

Insurance POLICY

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Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

In troublous times like these whatever you do to better your security adds to your peace of mind. Check the expiration dates of your insurance policies today—then call your Hartford Agent and tell him to renew them in "the Hartford" when they expire. You will add to your peace of mind by protecting yourself in a company which has met every obligation to its policyholders since 1810.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

'Tickets' Tame the Pedestrian; Western City's Safety Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Jaywalking, a favorite outdoor sport of too many pedestrians, is being curbed here, and traffic safety is being increased under a record enforcement drive in which just as many pedestrians as motorists are receiving "tickets" for violation of right of way.

A long - planned campaign reached its peak just before Pearl Harbor, and the benefits of the taming of the pedestrian extended into the congested period of war blackout, Christmas shopping, and influx of defense workers.

After a three-month period of "education," the City's police began issuing citations to pedestrians caught going against signals, crossing streets outside of cross-walks in business districts, or failing to yield midblock right of way in residential districts.

With similar results in 35 other communities in a nationwide drive, the City police issued some 2,300 citations in the first three weeks; then ticket scribbling slackened while foot and motor police switched their emphasis to improve the flow of defense traffic, troop movements, and holiday shoppers.

Many Pedestrians Cited

In the first fortnight of the new year, 450 were cited, with officers predicting the prewar rate of more than 100 a day would be surpassed.

This compares with the rate of no more than 100 a year in recent years, when one strong-conscienced patrolman at a downtown intersection accounted for four fifths of the total.

Sergeant Stanley Sheldon, of the police "educational unit," said the number being issued to pedestrians was equaling those given motorists who in the past have received the lion's share of citations for violations of right of way.

Police records show that two out of three traffic fatalities are pedestrians, and that 63 per cent of pedestrians involved in traffic mishaps have been found at fault.

Many cities make no attempt to have pedestrians observe traffic laws, Sergeant Sheldon averred in disclosing that Los Angeles receives a stream of requests from other cities seeking advice on how to enforce traffic laws against pedestrians.

Little Challenging of Move

State and municipal law here long has provided penalties. Strictness of the recent drive is indicated in the first general enforcement against pedestrians who leave a street-loading zone and return to the curb outside the block-end crosswalks, even though the signal is in their favor.

Practically, all cited pedestrians, including a Superior Court Judge, chose to post bail and then forfeit, rather than stand trial; bail begins at $2 for the first offense. Only one case has made a serious challenge to the campaign. A protempore Judge in a Superior Court ruled that the law was in conflict, and that, therefore, the defendant, a woman who acted as her own "Portia," was not guilty.

Officials of the Automobile Club of Southern California agreed with police that the case was a flop in no way outlawing pedestrian liability.

In view of the unprecedented increase in traffic due to war production, the campaign is regarded as having a relatively good effect.

Traffic injuries increased about 4 per cent in 1941 over the preceding year, totaling about 16,600; pedestrian fatalities increased 2 per cent to about 240, while all fatalities increased 2.8 per cent to 520.

However, in the first two weeks of 1942, traffic injuries and pedestrian fatalities held even with the 1941 figures, 570 and 18, respectively; all traffic fatalities totaled 26 as compared to 22 last year for the period.

"Foot Fault" Pamphlets

In the campaign, the last of 300,000 "Foot Fault" pamphlets are being issued by corner police as warnings and by special police in front of neignborhood theaters after the showing of a short film on traffic safety.

Next objective is distribution of pamphlets after church services by uniformed police; pertinent sermons have been requested.

An incipient revolt among aircraft workers was quelled after plant officials and police co-operated in gaining greater caution on the part of workers who felt that in the traffic rush before and after work they were being "picked on." "Resistance" had included organization of a "mysterious 90,000,"—suggesting the number of aircraft workers in the Los Angeles area.

The seriousness of the problem for the plants was indicated in a traffic survey of one plant whose personnel in 60 days figured in six fatalities and 120 injuries.

A chief reason for the aircraft drive was the attitude of workers who found that after a high-speed shift of work they couldn't slow down on their way home. As one officer put it: "It wasn't that the boys were speeding too fast; they were flying too low."

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Congress 'Wasting' Too Much Army Time

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota protested yesterday that some members of Congress and Congressional Committees are "throwing a monkey wrench into our war program by taking so much time of Army and Navy officers and others who have important war work to do."

He told reporters he had learned that 350 persons in one War Department division recently were forced to spend "all of their time getting information ready for a Congressional Committee when they had regular work that was vital."

"The time for debate up here ended on Dec. 7, but some members of Congress have not realized it," Senator Gurney added. "Congress can't run or fight this war. We must give the War and Navy Departments what they ask. There is no point in wasting time of busy officers and officials before committees up here."

Pinball Machine Drive Pushed in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The police drive against pinball machine gathered new momentum today after Police Csmmissioner Lewis J. Valentine ordered every available patrolman to the job of rounding up the devices following the ruling by Magistrate Ambrose Haddock last week that they were gambling devices.

A surprise visit by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to Police Headquarters in which the Mayor was reported to have informed the Police Chief that financial backers of the games were seeikng a Federal injunction against the raids resulted in the drive's acceleration. Despite vigorous opposition, the city was prepared to push to victory its battle to abolish gambling slot machines of every variety, the Mayor pledged.

More than 3,000 pinball machines had been seized to date, all of which will be melted down to make war equipment if Magistrate Haddock's decision is sustained in the higher courts

New Cherokee Dam Typifies U. S. Shift From Peace to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The transformation that has come over America within the past months is typified in the new $36,000,000 Cherokee Dam.

Only a little more than a year ago the site of this mile-wide dam on the Holston River was farm land, through which the picturesque stream flowed lazily—unharnessed giant energy asleep. The countryside, peaceful and pastoral, seemed wrapped in a feeling of security.

But the Tennessee Valley Authority, looking into the future, asked for the right to go beyond the original program of TVA, which was just to develop the Tennessee River for power, flood control and navigation. TVA wanted to launch a second program to provide additional power needed by expanding national defense industries. Especially was more power needed by new plants producing aluminum for airplanes.

Speed and New Methods

Congress, acting upon the recommendation of the Council of National Defense, authorized TVA to increase its installed power capacity by 300,000 kilowatts.

Big shovels were soon taking bites out of the hillsides, 35 miles northeast of Knoxville. Construction was also begun on a new steam plant with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, at the new Watts Bar Dam on the Tennessee River. Installation of additional generators at Wilson and Pickwick Landing Dams was also arranged.

The emergency called for speed and that meant new methods.

An elevating grader roared along across the landscape, scooping up dirt onto an elevated revolving belt. When dirt reached the top of the belt it would fly off into space, of course. But—moving alongside the grader was a line of Diesel-engined trucks. An empty truck would scoot under that stream of cascading dirt and travel along until it had a full load, then head for the dam at 35 miles an hour.

Logs Used First Time

Meanwhile, with hardly a break in the operation, the next empty truck waiting in line would dart into position to catch its load as the dirt continued to arch downward from the revolving belt.

At the quarry were two great electric shovels, with dippers gulping three and a half cubic yards at a bite. Working almost silently from a 2,200-volt power line, these great shovels kept the rock trucks going continuously.

Logs, made from timber cut out of the reservoir area, were utilized for the cofferdams for the first time. That helped to cut construction costs too, according to George K. Leonard, chief construction engineer.

Best idea of the speed at which the engineering feat was accomplished is what happened when Tom Edgar, farmer who sold a portion of the dam site, went back to look at it.

Will Help Other Dams

"They asked me to guide them around," said Sergeant Tiller of TVA's Safety Department. "And, believe it or not, they were completely lost."

Even before Japan attacked America, gates of Cherokee Dam had been closed and the reservoir began to store water to produce power for national defense industries. The dam will provide 90,000 k.w. more power, first generating unit to start operation by April, 1942. The dam will also help other dams below it, on the Tennessee River, step up power to a total of about 180,000 k.w.

Meanwhile Watts Bar Dam steam plant was also being completed and full-speed construction was under way on Watts Bar Dam, Fort Loudoun Dam, and Kentucky Dam, all on the Tennessee River. Work was getting under way on four new projects, on tributaries in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. And other dams were in prospect, with President Roosevelt and top OPM officials personally making a plea for the proposed Douglas Dam on the French Broad River, pointing out that it could be built quickest for the largest block of war-needed defense power, although one bloc of cannery interests and farmers in Tennessee got Senator Kenneth D. McKellar to try to block it. A French Broad Valley mass meeting held at Sevierville, Tenn., had agreed with President Roosevelt that Douglas Dam was a vital need and urged that efforts to build it continue.

'Produce or Else . . .,' Nelson to Staff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson officially has placed the entire staff of the new War Production Board on a "produce or else" basis, and declared he would accept no alibis.

"Only results will be accepted," the Board Chairman told executives and branch and section chiefs at a meeting. "What we do in 1942 is all-important. It is no use for us to talk about the great production we are going to have in 1943, 1944, or 1945 if we don't meet the goals set for 1942.

"These goals can be met. They will be met. . . . We don't want any alibis or excuses."

Plane Plant Woke Up After Pearl Harbor

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

Japan's sneak attack at Pearl Harbor worked wonders at one U. S. aircraft plant, Congress learned today.

The record of hearings on a Navy appropriation disclosed that until then the company had been producing only 70 planes a month. In December it delivered 101.

Seaboard Defense Unified

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The entire eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida is being defended by co-ordinated land, sea, and air forces ready to mesh into unified action within a matter of seconds.

Even as big guns and planes boomed and zoomed in maneuvers yesterday, establishment of "a closely co-ordinated defensive and offensive network system" was announced jointly by the Army and Navy.

The joint statement followed by a day the report of President Roosevelt's special investigation committee which criticized lack of complete Army-Navy liaison at Hawaii as a cause of the Pearl Harbor disaster Dec. 7.

"Through elaborately prepared methods of liason," the statement said, a command triumvirate of Navy, Army and Air Chiefs "are available to each other 24 hours a day, and the forces available to them mesh into unified action within a matter of seconds on the receipt of an alert or any activity by enemy surface or air forces along the Atlantic coast."

Jointly directing the co-ordinated services are Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Army forces; Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the North Atlantic naval coastal frontier, and Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, commanding the First Air Force.

Here's 'Standard' Soldier, Or, Can Be Made Standard

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Corporal Charleton Kerr is the only soldier in Camp Callan, and one of the few in the United States, matching Army specifications to the letter.

He's 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighs 144 pounds, has a 33¼-inch chest, 31-inch waistline, wears a 9½ shoe and a size 7 hat.

To make his standard size, the Army had only to increase his weight, chest expansion and foot size.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Woman Says War to Alter Men's Ideas of Clubwomen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, believes this war is going to make many men take back some of the things they've said about clubwomen.

Many men, not all, said witty, brown-eyed and friendly Mrs. Dickinson, have been a bit unappreciative of clubwomen, and some women have been a bit snooty about them, too.

But women are going to be needed to help win this war, said Mrs. Dickinson, who is taking an important part in the National Defense Forum, sponsored by the General Federation at its annual board meeting.

"Women in their clubs have learned how to work together," she said. "That is very important. But what is more important—they've learned how to delegate authority."

In club work women learn how to appoint another woman head of a committee—and then let the appointee run her committee, laughed Mrs. Dickinson.

If the General Federation follows its past record of promoting its First Vice-President, Mrs. Dickinson is a good prospect for the next head of the organization at elections in 1943.

As Vice-President, Mrs. Dickinson is getting considerable training in helping run the organization which has 16,000 member clubs. She is aiding the President, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, at the General Federation's first defense forum.

Mrs. Dickinson, as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, recommended that the directors approve, which they did, legislation to form a Volunteer Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

A fellow New Englander, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, has sponsored such a bill in Congress. Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, predicted its approval.

A schoolmate of Mrs. Dickinson at Mt. Holyoke, and also a New Englander, Secretary of Labor Perkins, in addressing the Forum forecast that "by 1943 it will be necessary for us to mobilize young women as well as men for factory work" in the war program.

Swedish Program For G.O.P. Women

Next Monday's meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge will include a program arranged by the Swedish members of the club, with Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy as Chairman.

The meeting will convene at 2 o'clock at the headquarters of the club, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, and will have for a speaker Joseph L. Strickland on "Pet Snatching for Vivisection." There will also be a brief talk by a member of the Civilian Defense Bureau.

Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff, President, will preside at the business session, preceding which a smörgasbord luncheon will be served at 12:30.

Reservations may be made with Mrs. Howe C. Amee before Jan. 31.

Czechs Head Institute Program

Czechoslovakia will provide the theme for this month's gathering at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, at 3 p. m., Thursday, with Czechoslovakian members of the Institute in charge.

The speaker will be Prof. Josef Hanç of the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts College, formerly Consul for Czechoslovakia in New York. His subject is Czechoslovakian Culture and Customs. Mrs. J. Philip Lane (Ellenor Cook) will sing Czechoslovakian songs in costume, and Roaslie Mann Kovar will dance gay Czechoslovakian dances.

The Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign film "The Challenge," will be shown. The Institute is a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and will benefit from the United War Fund.

Czechoslovakian refreshments served by young women in folk costume will follow the program. Miss Louise Kovar and Mrs. Paul Sivachek, both of Jamaica Plain, head the committee.

Davis to Address The G.O.P. Women

Douglas Schneider, program manager and news editor of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, having been called away on an unexpected business trip, will not be able to make his scheduled talk to the members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

Instead, Howard Pierce Davis will speak on "World Affairs." Mr. Davis, a well-known news analyst, has spoken before at the club many times and has been well received at the weekly Thursday programs.

Florida Animals For Sports Show

The New England Sportsmen's Show this year has added displays of the semi-tropical animals and birds of Mexico and Florida, in order that "the loon call of the North Country may mingle with the plaintive cries of tropical birds and the shrill music of Mexican canaries," it was announced today.

The annual Sportsmen's and Boat Show will be held at the Mechanics Building, Boston, Feb. 7 to Feb. 15.

Other new offerings this year include Army camp displays, naval and marine exhibits, and demonstrations by Joe Kirkwood, "the funster of golfdom," who does comic and spectacular shots with golf equipment.

Dr. Lerner to Address The Women's City Club

Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College and former editor of the Nation, will speak at the Women's City Club of Boston, Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Four Leaders: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Hitler."

The activities committee, of which Mrs. Oliver Andrews is chairman, has made the arrangements for the talk, and tickets of admission will be required from both members and guests. They may be obtained at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street.

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Jan 27

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35 mc (19.5m) Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Holmes in Alaska

Burton Holmes, dean of travel lecturers, last May loaded his still and movie cameras with colored film and set out to capture the grandeur of Alaska and the Yukon. Saturday afternoon Mr. Holmes, in the second of his annual series of travel talks in Boston, released on the screen the majesty and beauty that belongs to this land of the midnight sun.

Alaska and the Yukon are "naturals" for the kodachrome camera. Time and again the large audience applauded scenes captured by Mr. Holmes and his cameraman. Most spectacular of his shots were the magnificent views of Mount McKinley, highest peak on the North American continent.

Traveling the steamship route from Seattle to Alaska's capital, Juneau, Mr. Holmes and his party visited the Mendenhall Glacier before continuing on to Seward. From Seward Mr. Holmes chose the winding rail route of the Alaska Railroad, a route which more and more travelers are using in order to get panoramic views of the mountains; close-ups of native life, and the opportunity of visiting Mount McKinley National Park. The eight-day trip on the Yukon brought forth some of Mr. Holmes' best photographic work.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.
London—6:00 p. m. — War Commentary: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:25 p. m.—Civilian Defense Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—The News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the First Military Band.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70 or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—World news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—Radio Code School (Beginners' Class).
7:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music for Brazil in Portuguese.
8:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Radio Code School (Advanced Class).
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.
4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Rhythmic Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance Music.
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—"Music to Dance By."
10:30 p. m.—Gypsy Fiddles.
10:45 p. m.—Editorial Roundup (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

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Mrs. John L. Whitehurst
Baltimore woman, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson
Of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Book Night for Adclub Women

The meeting of the Women's Group of the Boston Advertising Club Thursday evening at 6:30 in Schrafft's Restaurant, West Street, will have for its topic "Books: How to Read Them; How to Write Them, and How to Sell Them."

Mary R. Walsh, authors' representative, who has also had wide publishing experience with the Atlantic Monthly Company and with Houghton Mifflin, will tell "How to Write Books." Miss Walsh is on the teaching staff of the Cambridge Center for Adult Education, where she gives a course in creative writing. She has the enviable record of having placed 30 books with publishers during the past two years, despite the fact that New York, not Boston, is considered to be the center of the publishing business.

Dorothy Hillyer, literary editor of the Boston Globe, will talk on "How to Read Books," and Geraldine Gordon, manager of the Hathaway House Bookshop in Wellesley, will be the third speaker, on "How to Sell Books."

The Hathaway House Bookshop is a co-operative enterprise, and Miss Gordon has been its manager since it was founded in 1925. Before that, she was proprietor of the Venturer Bookshop on Warrenton Street, Boston.

The three speakers will be presented by Harriet Wilinsky, Advertising Manager of E. T. Slattery Company and program chairman for the Women's Group.

Marguerite Wettlin, the Group's chairman, will preside, and Constance Stackpole, director of the New England Cupboard, is in charge of hospitality.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, Jan. 27
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Arboretum Adds Plants Despite War

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26—Despite the war, extensive foreign additions were made to the collections of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University (Jamaica Plain) during the past year, Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, Administrator of Botanical Collections at Harvard, said today in his annual report.

Fifteen hundred living plants were received from institutions in England, Sumatra, Hawaii, Canada, and the United States, and the Arboretum sent many plants and seeds to various parts of the world, including Great Britain, Australia, and Hungary.

Additions to the Arboretum brought the total of named species and varieties of hardy ligneous plants in actual cultivation to 6,500, the report said.

The herbarium of the Arboretum was increased by 19,413 mounted specimens from many parts of the world, bringing the total collection to 513,880. Specimens were received from Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, Malaysia, Papuasia, Polynesia, India, and Indo-China, as well as from North and South America.

Important Asiatic collections received were 22,000 specimens from Indo-China, 4,500 from Yunnan, 2,000 from western China sent by the Lu-Shan Botanical Garden, 2,500 specimens from Szechuan, China, sent by Nanking University, and 12,000 specimens from Fiji. The Arboretum distributed 42,445 specimens. Many thousands of specimens for shipment to Europe were held up.

Cantabrigia Club To Hear Book Talk

"Buying Book Rarities in Europe and America" is the subject upon which Philip Hofer, curator of Graphic Arts and director of Publications at the Harvard College Library, will talk before the Cantabrigia Club, Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 p. m.

The meeting will be held in the clubhouse, with Mrs. H. Fletcher Peak, head of the education department, in charge of the program. Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President of the Club, will preside, and the tea hostess is Mrs. Ingolf Bockmann.

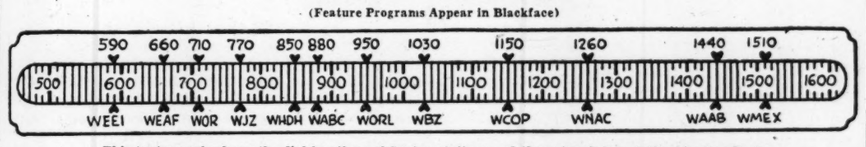
By a Staff Photographer

Evening School Tonight—Washington Tomorrow?

Top: Class of typists at the Girls' Evening Commercial High School, Boston, picking up speed for business jobs and civil service examinations, as Government positions beckon and a wartime boom in secretaries starts ambitious fingers flying. Below: An evening class in office practice makes friends with the figures on adding and bookkeeping machines in preparation for more and better positions for women in the business world, as the men are drawn from clerical work into defense projects or military service.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15 Church Conference.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Civilian Defense"	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Landt Trio	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Melody Mirror
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mirror
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Edmund J. Brandon	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Defense Housing"	Pres. Birthday Program	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler-Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	Marshall; music	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America":	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	The Alpineers
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"		Terry Shand's Orchestra	Bing Crosby: recorded
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	"True or False": quiz		"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater: Cary Grant, Claude Rains in "Here Comes Mr. Jordan"	Front Line Headlines; Lionel Hampton's Orch. For America We Sing. For America We Sing.	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			News Service		
9:30		"That Brewster Boy": dramatic serial	Quentin Reynolds	Classical Album
9:45			"Music That Endures"	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News
10:15	"Merry-Go-Round"		Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Harry James' Music
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wayne, talk	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News: Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Network Sports	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want"	Male Quartet	Network Sports	Local sports
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Music for Everyone: or.	Network Sports	Local sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kcs-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Vo-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; News	"Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's music
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's music
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News: record	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Guadalarja Trio
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Organ; songs
11:30 Bright Horizons: sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ recital	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guests; orchestra	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl": sk	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk	"Contrasts in Rhythm".	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital; Tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Del Castillio, organ	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners"; orch;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Orch.; Jerry & Sky	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ; songs
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	'In the Future': B. Baker	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Town Crier
6:30 "Page One"; music.	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alperts Orch.	Dance music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Shiloh Kholl's Electric
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Choir
8:45 er": Bob Burns	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Dean Dixon, conductor	Molly; guests	tra	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins-Toronto hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Dean Dixon, conductor.	soloists; orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	game
10:30 Jobs for Victory	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Bruins-Toronto game
10:45 News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Male chorus	Five Star News
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Vocal Trio	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News: orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra.	Music; news

Girls' Commercial 'High' Springboard to Success

Success is the order of the day—or should we say, evening—at the Girls' Evening Commercial High School on West Newton Street, where ambitious young women speed up their typing, brush up on shorthand and step out into gilt-edged Government jobs literally over night.

Proof—recent experience of several girls from the school who, after a whirl at advanced shorthand, took the civil service examination one Saturday morning in December and were notified that night that they had been assigned to jobs in Washington.

Washington the Goal

Washington is the center these days, and war jobs the reward of night school studies. Attendance at the Girls' Evening Commercial School has taken a new spurt as business girls with an eye to promotion, waitresses and salesgirls with a desire for office work trudge through fair weather or foul in an "all-out" for self-improvement.

Tuition, books and supplies are free to any resident of Boston. Entrance requirements are, completion of elementary school education, and a willingness to study two subjects three nights a week. Ages of pupils may range from 16 to 60.

Courses offer students an opportunity to learn, or brush up on, bookkeeping, commercial law, typewriting, English, office practice, shorthand, civil service, and phonography.

It is not only the young people who take advantage of the night school classes, says Miss Teresa A. Regan, Principal. For instance, there's the little seamstress, who has children grown and married. She walks many blocks through the cold to report promptly and regularly three nights a week. She has always wanted to learn typing, is her only explanation.

Another elderly woman who graduated from the school last year is back this year for more work in bookkeeping and English. Miss Regan takes a justified pride in the progress of her charges and is a stanch champion of these oddly assorted students who get their education the hard way.

Graduations Are Pleasant

Night school graduations are carefully planned and taken seriously. "It's the only formal education that many of them will have," explains the Principal, "and we want to make it an unforgettable experience."

Last year the girls wore simple white sport dresses with a flower corsage and the school colors—green and gold. There were speakers—Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, President of Boston Teachers College, and Louis A. McCoy, Headmaster of the Girls High School—and regular Commencement exercises.

Graduating were clerks, typists, waitresses, factory workers, housewives, and dressmakers. There were girls, women and older women. None had taken the night school courses without purpose. All had a motive in coming, some cherished ambition that had spurred them on to the extra effort. Most of them had daytime jobs, and classes three nights a week had not been easy.

They're entirely different from day school pupils, says Miss Regan—to be correct we should call her Dr. Regan—whose regular teaching post is that of assistant professor in charge of the Commercial Education Department at Boston Teachers' College. And somehow one feels sure that these night school students have a very special place in her heart.

All of the instructors at the Evening School are regular teachers in the Boston schools, and many of them, Miss Regan relates, have themselves passed successfully the civil service examinations for which they are training their pupils.

J. R.

Special N. H. Legislature Seems Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—The big question in New Hampshire is whether Gov. Robert O. Blood will call a special session of the State lawmakers to enact wartime legislation.

The belief that the Governor may find it necessary to call such a session has been strengthened as a result of an opinion from the State's Attorney General. In this it was pointed out that "only a special statute . . . could give sure and complete immunity from liability to municipalities, civilian defense volunteers and members of the public" for negligence in civilian defense activities.

This decision brought out into the open the entire question of whether the legislation enacted in 1941, establishing the State Defense Council, was intended to be wartime legislation and provide for civilian defense during wartime.

Hub C. of C. Luncheon Put Off Until Feb. 19

Postponement of the February members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from Feb. 12 to Feb. 19, was announced today.

The speaker is to be C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, Inc., whose topic will deal with aviation after the war.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

Bishop G. Bromley Oxham, at Copley Methodist Church:

Mankind is in a great turning point, because of a change of front. One of the functions of religion is to make men see, when the night is blackest.

I can face the future unafraid, because I see men marching—marching from competitive enterprise, from selfish nationalism to unselfish internationalism, from religion of a dim authority to a religion based on experience. . . . Economically, we are one; we know now that politically we must become one.

I am not afraid, because man resents the lie. Truth, goodness and beauty satisfy the soul.

War is never the beneficent thing the dictators declare. It may be a stern and tragic duty. The "scorched earth" must give way to the "good earth."

I am not afraid, because I see ahead the destruction of the forces of the night; I see the coming of freedom's holy light. . . .

When the darkness is gone and it is dawn again, I know love will be in the hearts of men and women and little children. We are moving into internationalism, and there will be no room for hate.

The Rev. D. Oliver J. Hart, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal):

We all feel our insufficiency for the problems which we confront each day. . . . Sometimes we are intellectually baffled and puzzled, but more often we lose the radiance of our religion through absorption in material things. If we share St. Paul's experience we shall find somethnig infinitely better than material things.

Navy Flag for Excellence in Production Flies Proudly Over Cambridge Plant

Students Can Join Navy And Keep Up Study

War Activities in New England

Cambridge Firm Honored—The Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance flag and "E" pennant —an excellence award "in recognition of outstanding efforts in the production of ordnance material vital to national defense" —is being presented today to the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., by Capt. John J. Hyland, Inspector of Naval Material in the First Naval District.

The ceremony was scheduled for this afternoon, with Commander Ralph Evans, Naval Aide to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, participating. Edwin H. Land, President and Director of Research of the Polaroid Company, was to accept the award in behalf of the company.

According to the announcement, Mayor John H. Corcoran, of Cambridge, was to present the Navy Department's "E" lapel buttons to the Polaroid employees, represented at the ceremonies by Ernest Calabro, worker with the longest employment record.

Carlton T. Fuller, Executive Vice-President, and Walter Lown, Vice-President of the Polaroid Corporation, were listed as speakers. The Company manufactures Polaroid glass and other light-control material for Navy use.

Phone Call Awaited—Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gill, of Boston, who returned to the City today from a New York business trip, first learned from The Christian Science Monitor this morning that their son, Private Monroe Gill, now a member of an Officer Candidate Class at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., had won a free phone call to his home in Boston because he knew all the answers in a quiz contest sponsored jointly by the Salvation Army and United Service Organizations at Columbus, Ga.

"He's a smart boy," declared Mr. Gill, with evident satisfaction when apprised of his son's success in the contest, and he and Mrs. Gill will look forward to the call at an early hour.

When Private Gill won the award, he wished to share his good fortune with his fellow soldiers, and asked that the price of the call be spent for magazines for the club. However, officials assured him that plenty of reading matter would be forthcoming for the club, and insisted that he make the call. He said he planned to notify his parents so that they will be at home when he puts the call through.

Naval Opportunities for Students—Provisions for school and college students between the ages of 17 and 20 to join the enlisted branch of the U. S. Naval Reserve and still continue their studies for the current scholastic year are announced by the Navy Department.

Students enlisting under this new order will be placed in Class V-1, and on their own request will be placed on inactive duty until the completion of the current scholastic year unless the military situation necessitates the Navy Department calling them to active duty beforehand. When called to active duty the enlisted men will become apprentice seamen.

Schools and colleges, under the order, will be encouraged to give extra physical instructions and studies for the young men in this category during the next four months as recommended by the Navy Bureau of Navigation, and Commandants will not call any of these men to active duty except on order from Washington.

The purpose of the order is to build up a reservoir of Navy men to be drawn upon as need arises and to give an opportunity to younger men to continue their education and at the same time become a part of the Navy forces of the Nation.

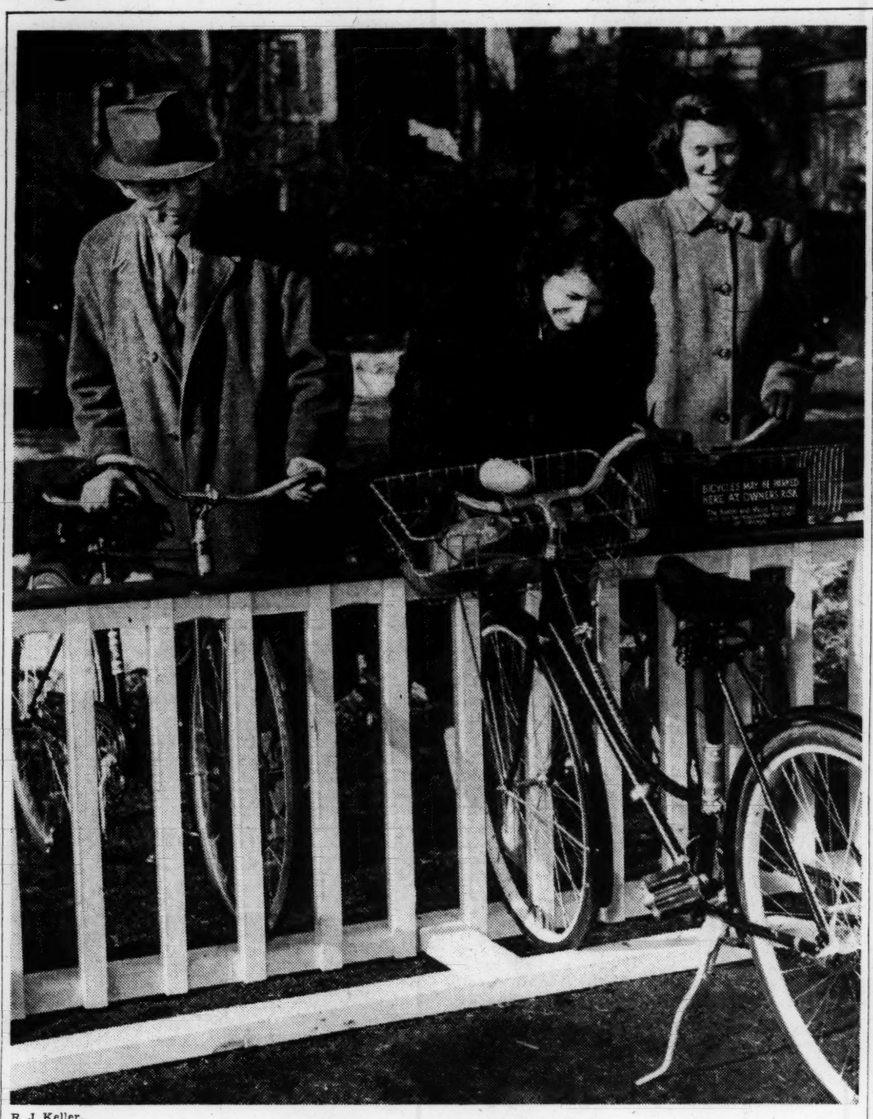
Young men who wish to enlist in Class V-1 must be citizens between the ages of 17 and 20, of good character and meet the educational and physical requirements of the regular Navy.

The First Naval District recruiting for Class V-1 is at the Federal Building, Boston. Applicants for this class, however, may call at any sub recruiting station in the district where they will be interviewed and given a partial physical examination before being sent to Boston for enlistment.

These sub recruiting stations are situated in New Hampshire at Berlin and Manchester; in Maine at Bangor, Portland and Augusta; in Rhode Island in Pawtucket, Westerly and Newport.

In Massachusetts the stations are Springfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Salem, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Framingham, Brockton, Fall River and New Bedford.

Photo-Badges Required—In order to prevent unauthorized persons from entering and moving about Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., all authorized civilian employees in the Camp must be equipped with photo-badges and identification cards beginning Feb. 1, it is announced. Camp authorities said that holders would be required to wear the badges and have the cards in their possession at all times while on the post.



R. J. Keller.

"A-l-l-l A-bawd—for Bawston"

Winchesterites who commute to Boston daily on the Boston & Maine are taking advantage of the new bicycle parking racks put into service recently. Spaces for 15 bikes are provided and more racks will be supplied if the demand increases. Here Alfred E. Sweet and Miss Elizabeth Bowman lock their bikes after pedaling to the station while Miss Clare Gerrity, who just arrived, is about to park hers. It's all part of the railroad's scheme to co-operate with commuters who are endeavoring to save their automobile tires.

Air-Raid Rules for N. E. Churches Laid Down

A uniform system of air-raid protection for churchgoers of New England was outlined today, the leading rule being that members of a congregation should remain seated in time of air-raid alarm.

Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting Regional Director of Civilian Defense, said the rules were adopted in conferences with representatives of New England churches and State Defense Councils.

Details of ARP planning was left to the individual churches, which are supposed to organize an air-raid warden service for their premises. Responsibility for warning a congregation in time of alarm rests with the clergy and the church's ARP organization.

Instructions for blackouts were outlined. It was pointed out that only actual tests could determine the opacity of special or stained glass windows.

The rules set forth by the regional authorities are:

1. Air Raid Warning System. The clergy, ushers and the custodial staff of churches should be familiar with the Air Raid Warning System. The presence of enemy aircraft is signalled by lights from one central source in New England to points in the various states known as District Warning Centers. The yellow light is the first signal. It may be followed by a blue light and this, in turn, by a red light. A white light indicates an "all clear" situation. These signals are transmitted from District Warning Centers through Report Centers in local communities and to their ARP Services. The yellow and blue signals are confidential and only given to ARP Services. A public alarm is sounded only on the red signal.

2. Uniform Public Alarm. The uniform public alarm in New England consists of a series of short blasts on a siren or whistle, or if given by bells, by a constant ringing of the bells. The "all clear" signal consists of long, continuous blasts, or, if given by bells, a slow tolling of the bells.

3. Instructions to Congregation. Instructions as to the behavior of a congregation during an air raid should be prominently posted and should be repeated whenever feasible during services. The principle to be emphasized is that members of the congregation should remain in their seats and not make their way to the more dangerous street areas.

4. Notice of Public Alarm in Churches. Should an air raid alarm be sounded while services or assemblies are in progress in any part of the church, those attending will be quietly but effectively informed of the public alarm. The responsibility for such clergy and members of the church ARP organization duly appointed by the church authorities. The announcement should repeat the instructions which have been posted and members of the congregation should follow these instructions under the guidance of the clergy and church ARP organization.

5. Wardens and ARP Services. All churches should appoint their own ARP organization directed by a head warden, and this organization shall be trained under the supervision of the local defense council and shall function as a part of the community ARP Services. The church authorities should act in all matters pertaining to ARP organization in full co-operation with the chief air raid warden of their community. The church authorities should see that during services and assemblies a sufficient number of trained wardens are present.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

6. Blackouts. Blackouts shall be put in force either by command or on the sounding of the public air raid alarm. During blackouts, all exterior lights shall be extinguished, interior lights shall be either extinguished or reduced in intensity, or openings so treated that no light can be seen from the outside. The control of illumination, either interior or exterior, shall be so arranged as to be readily accessible and quickly operated in the event of an emergency blackout. Only actual, visual tests can determine the opacity of special or stained glass windows.

7. Emergency Exit Lights. Whenever emergency exit lights are necessary during blackout, these should be red or white, properly screened and of an approved intensity.

Maine Bills Passed With Restrictions

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 26—On the whole the special session of the Maine Legislature appears to have accomplished its main objectives with a minimum of delay yet conscientiously enough to have insisted upon the proper checks and balances it felt should accompany the special war emergency legislation which has delegated unprecedented powers to the Chief Executive of the State.

Insistent upon its rights, the Legislature, through its Judiciary Committee, considered the administration-sponsored civilian defense bill as conceived by the Special Recess Committee and chose to redraft the bill which, as originally proposed, would have contained no checks upon an all-out power given the Governor in the event he declared an extraordinary emergency.

It was reliably reported the original bill would never have passed with the necessary margin required of emergency legislation. Too many of the law makers viewed the proposal as a too great abdication of the legislative to the executive branch of the government.

As redrafted, however, the bill, delegating virtually the same powers to the Governor but providing certain checks both through the Executive Council and the Legislature, passed without as much as a word being said against it in either branch of the Legislature.

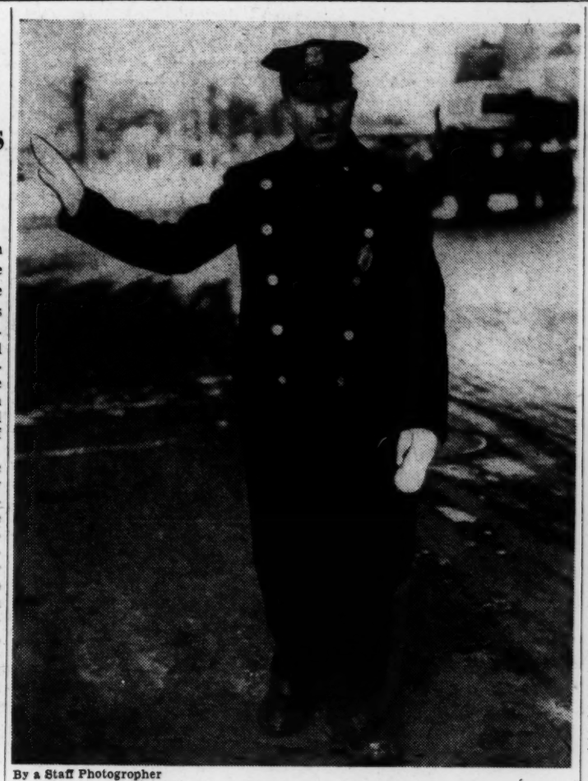
Should the Governor declare an extraordinary emergency and invoke the powers which the bill gives him over all natural resources and man power of the State, he must, under the new bill, call the Legislature into special session within 30 days or the powers become voided. Other checks are provided by inclusion of a tempering clause that the Governor must act "with the advice and consent of the Council."

Further backing up the Governor and indicating, some believe, a great confidence in him on the part of the Legislature, the law makers passed a law providing for a $1,000,000 bond issue, proceeds to be used for war emergency purposes under the direction of the Governor and Council. This bill met some opposition but had ample margins in both branches.

Indicating that it recognized the emergency but at the same time declining to let it influence them too greatly, the Legislature then turned against the administration-sponsored to add 25 State officers to the State police force and turned it down after a bitter fight during what was reported to be an unusually heavy bit of Administration lobbying.

The bill, as originally proposed, would have added 50 men to the State police force, and elicited considerable adverse comment.

Various requests for salary increases, some of them on the basis that the war emergency had increased the duties of certain offices unexpectedly, met decided opposition and the salary increase legislation finally boiled down to passing a bill which provided a needed 10 per cent increase for State employees receiving $30 and under a week. It appeared that Senator Neil Bishop (R) of Bowdoin expressed the sentiment of a great proportion of the Legislators when he pointed out that everyone everywhere is now being called upon to make sacrifices and that it was no more than right that State officeholders should make some, too.



By a Staff Photographer

He Speeds Them on Their Way

Patrolman John E. Sullivan, who for 15 years has been directing traffic at Charles and Cambridge Streets and cheerfully dispensing information to traffic-twisted tourists.

This Hub Traffic Policeman Adds History Bits to Answers

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next best thing to a course in American history at one of Boston's institutions of learning is a few minutes spent with genial John E. Sullivan, veteran traffic policeman who keeps things humming at one of the City's busiest intersections —Charles and Cambridge Streets in the West End.

At this important traffic circle where more than 80,000 cars, trucks, and busses pour in and out of the City daily, Officer Sullivan has the official job of keeping things moving, and the unofficial job of "dispenser of sundry information" in answer to the hundreds of questions thrown at him each day.

In 15 years on the job John Sullivan figures he has been asked everything imaginable about historic Boston. Tourists are his chief questioners.

He Tucks in Some Facts

It's a fortunate tourist who asks his question of officer Sullivan. Not only will he receive explicit directions as to how to reach Bunker Hill but he's very likely to receive a one-minute discourse on exactly what he may expect to find when he gets there and what happened on that eventful day in 1775 when the historic battle was fought.

Officer Sullivan has made a hobby of learning all there is to know about Boston and its historical background. That's why when a visitor asks how to get to the Old Granary Burying Ground he can tell them, and in addition can inform them that the graves of three signers of the Declaration of Independence, the victims of the Boston Massacre, and Mother Goose may all be seen there.

"Tourists are an appreciative lot," Officer Sullivan tells you, the while waving an impatient truck driver through the maze of traffic. "Many times they stop back this way to thank me for directing them and some of them send me postcards and sometimes letters when they get home."

Two Girls in Particular

Until the war broke out John Sullivan received occasional cards from Holland where the daughter of a Dutch cabinet member, at one time a student in Cambridge, remembers the kindly assistance of a patient Boston policeman who directed her when she was completely lost, in the bewildering, winding streets of Boston.

"It's my number they remember," Officer Sullivan explains, pointing to his cap. "They look me up by that."

John Sullivan likes to recall the two girls in a Washington, D. C., car, who stopped one day to ask the way.

"Say that's a fine brougue you have," one of the girls said after a moment's conversation. "I bet you come from Ireland."

"I did," he answered. "Did you ever hear of Bantry?"

"Why of course," one of the girls replied. "I was there three months ago and played tennis at the Bryce's."

She was the daughter of a British Admiral, and had been visiting at the Bantry home of the brother of James Bryce, the British historian and diplomat, Officer Sullivan explained.

Several months later Patrolman Sullivan recevied a letter from his mother in Bantry. It told of the visit of two society girls who had called to see her and stayed for tea.

"And would you believe it," Officer Sullivan grins, "they picked out a boyhood picture of this mug hanging in my mother's house and said 'That's him all right.' I tell you it's a small world."

There were 21 turns in the square then and it would take the President of the National Puzzlers' League to figure out some of the tieups.

The jovial policeman is on the job every day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. When icy winter winds blow down over the Charles River Basin and across Embankment Road "the first thing they hit," according to John Sullivan, "is me."

Officer Sullivan is a man who gets the most out of his job. He likes the many friends he has made during the years on the corner. He goes on the principle that most people want to do the right thing. That's why he has patience when motorists stall their cars at the rush hour or make a wrong turn tieing up lines of traffic in all directions.

The toughest part of a traffic cop's job, he says it not being able to get off on an autumn afternoon to see his son, a star member of the English High football team, perform on the gridiron.

Air Raid Class For Cambridge In New Session

With more than 1,000 persons expected to enroll, Cambridge's eighth school in air raid precautions will get under way at the Rindge Technical School tonight. The City already has 3,500 trained wardens, and the new school is the next step toward achieving the eventual goal of 10,000 such workers.

The school is to follow the course of instruction set forth by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

In both Cambridge and Milton, distribution of sand to householders for use in extinguishing incendiary bombs was begun today. Cambridge residents were directed to several centrally-located points of distribution, while Milton residents were asked to put receptacles at the curb in front of their houses.

Although the City-wide air raid test scheduled for Boston yesterday was canceled by public announcement, district wardens held surprise tests in the Roslindale, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, and Mattapan sections of the City.

The yellow light, signal for air-raid wardens to report for duty, was flashed about 2 o'clock, at direction of Joseph F. Walsh, district warden. The man on watch at the report center immediately went into action, summoning representatives of emergency services to their posts at the report center. Air-raid wardens were notified and hundreds of them hurriedly left their homes, white handkerchiefs tied to their arms and identification buttons pinned on their coats.

The warning brought out 986 of the 1,206 air-raid wardens in the 24-square-mile area. About 200 Boy Scouts and members of the Junior Police Corps reported for duty as messengers.

In the Mattapan section, 518 wardens, 180 Junior Police messengers, and 14 telephone girls responded to a warning issued there, and 269 "incidents" were reported.

Both tests were pronounced striking successes by those in charge.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

United War Fund Announces Cash Gifts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$30,000—Charles Hayden Foundation.
$20,000—Anonymous.
$10,000—Alvan T. Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul.
$9,840—Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley.
$9,500—Francis A. Countway.
$9,000—Anonymous (2).
$8,000—Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham.
$7,600—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Bird.
$7,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.
$7,000—Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Sr.; William Cardinal O'Connell.
$6,000—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.
$5,000—Anonymous (14); "A Friend"; Mrs. William Amory; Frederick H. Lovejoy; Mrs. Charles Goddard Weld; "In Memory of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop."
$4,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson.
$4,500—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot; Herbert M. Sears.
$4,010—H. Wendell Endicott.
$4,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ayer; Charles Jackson; Mrs. Bayard Warren.
$3,920—Mr. and Mrs. James Dean.
$3,800—Robert Cutler.
$3,750—Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.; Frederick E. Weber Charities Corporation.
$3,600—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin.
$3,500—Mr. and Mrs. M. Lester Madden; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors; Mr. and Mrs. William Amory Parker.
$3,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis; Mrs. John S. Curtis; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes; Mrs. William Inglis Morse; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sohier.
$2,600—Mrs. Theresa S. Ratshesky.
$2,500—Miss Katharine Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner; Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix; Prof. Theodore Lyman; Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill; Henry Wheeler.
$2,400—Mrs. Joseph M. Herman; Mr. and Mrs. H. LaBaron Sampson.
$2,350—Summit L. Hecht.
$2,278—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot.
$2,156—Mrs. William Emerson.
$2,010—Mrs. William H. Ames.
$2,000—Anonymous (14); Miss Louise M. Chamberlin; Henry R. Dalton; Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner; Prof. James R. Jewett; Mrs. Frederick H. Lovejoy; Mason Fund; Mr. and Mrs. Noel Morss; Warren Motley; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freemen Rowley; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spaulding.
$1,750—Merrill Griswold; Sidney L. Sholley.
$1,620—Mrs. Oliver Ames.
$1,600—Anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dreyfus; Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Harwood; James C. Howe; Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips.
$1,550—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenthal.
$1,500—Anonymous (26); Prof. Julian L. Coolidge; Courtenay Guild; Mrs. John F. Hill; Maynard Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parsons King.
$1,485—Mrs. Charles D. Sias.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr.; Mrs. Guy Waring.
$1,355—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Balch.
$1,300—"For Victory"; Agoos Family Charity Fund; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson.
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Toulmin.
$1,200—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills; Mrs. Thomas Nelson Perkins; Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. Sachs; Miss Emily B. Shepard; Mrs. T. Russell Sullivan.
$1,100—Stephen P. Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lee; Arthur O'Keefe; Mr. and Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. David Stoneman.
$1,026—Henry C. Clark.
$1,000—Anonymous (33); Estate of Mellen Bray; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brickley; Sanda Countway; Harold S. Davis; The Dean Welfare Trust; William Storer Eaton; Mrs. Donald Falvey; Mrs. John H. Harwood; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hotchkin; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Kaffenburgh; Arthur W. Kimbell; Mr. and Mrs. Gelston T. King; Dr. and Mrs. Philip Phillips; Mrs. George H. Powers; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Thorvald S. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears
$993—Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mather.
$900—James B. Noyes.
$875—Mrs. Harry Liebman.
$825—Mrs. Louis Curtis, Sr.; Mrs. Edward H. James.
$800—Mrs. Richard D. Fay; Miss Mary R. Joslin; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin; Mr. and Mrs. Allyn B. McIntire; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery; Mrs. Thomas Motley; Prof. and Mrs. George W. Pierce; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Williston.
$775—Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Swartz.
$750—Joseph E. O'Connell; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer; Mrs. Sidney E. Shuman; Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.; Cushing Toppan.
$725—Pres. and Mrs. James Bryant Conant.
$710—Mrs. George L. DeBlois.
$700—Miss Josephine Griffith; Mrs. Robert DeW. Sampson; Dr. Hugh Williams.
$650—Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Pertzoff.
$625—Mrs. Roger S. Warner.
$600—Miss Edith Richards Bradley; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Carey; the Misses Cheever; Mrs. William S. Febiger; Serge Sememenko; Mrs. Alexander Whiteside.
$580—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury.
$565—Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Elliott; Miss Eleanor S. Parker; Mrs. Charles L. Slattery.
$540—Miss Isabella Grandin; Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith.
$530—Mrs. Franklin T. Pfaelzer.
$510—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Storer.
$505—Miss Sylvia Warren.
$500—William G. Russell Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker; Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham, Dedham; R. M. DeCormis; Samuel C. Endicott; Mrs. Charles T. Gilbert; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason; Mrs. William H. Grueby; Mrs. Martha Fuller Halsey; Mrs. Harry Hartley; Prof. and Mrs. Eldon R. James; Junior League of Boston, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Loring; the New Hampshire Jockey Club; Mrs. James M. Newell; Mrs. Henry Parkman; Paul Revere Memorial Association; Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Potter; Mrs. Thomas E. Proctor, 2nd; Mrs. Franklin F. Raymond; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell; Mrs. Walter K. Shaw, Jr.; Mrs. Charles L. Swan, Jr.; Joseph Warren; Mrs. Rudolph Weld; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott, Jr.
$450—Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Denny; Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Murray; Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Washburn; Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. White.
$430—Mrs. Henry Ehrlich.
$425—Dr. and Mrs. Francis Cooley Hall.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bigelow; Mrs. Thomas S. Blumer; Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Carleton; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Channing; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Cobb; Thomas N. Codman; Prof. Charles T. Copeland; Mrs. John A. Cousens; First Church in Boston —Welfare Committee; Mrs. William S. Forbes; Mrs. Theodore C. Haffenreffer; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoar; M. A. DeWolfe Howe; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Minot, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley; Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Osgood; Miss Edith Parker; William G. Perry; Dr. and Mrs. James R. Torbert, Mrs. A. Winsor Weld.
$350—Mrs. Louis Baer; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett; Franklin F. Raymond; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wheeler.
$325—Mrs. Sohier Shaw.
$305—Mrs. Kirkland H. Gibson.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Jay B. Angevine; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barron, Jr.; Mrs. John W. Boynton; Mr. and Mrs. Greely S. Curtis; Mrs. Thaddeus C. DeFriez; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Fenno; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno; Mrs. Stephen S. FitzGerald; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Holt; Charles B. Hoyt; Mrs. George Lee; Mrs. Edmund F. Leland; Miss Marjorie C. Loring; Miss Cora Lovering; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Macomber; Dr. and Mrs. James H. Means; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery; Prof. and Mrs. Edward C. Moore; F. Russell Nourse; Pamelia E. Sayward Trust; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peabody; Mrs. Daniel P. Rhodes; Mrs. T. H. Shepard; Mrs. Peter Sutcliffe; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sweetser; Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike; Mr. and Mrs. Melville F. Weston.
$267—Marcus Morton, Jr.
$260—Prof. and Mrs. Clarence H. Haring.
$250—Stephen Bowen; James B. Draper; Joseph P. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Harwood; Mrs. George Hawley; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Higginson; Miss Katharine A. Homans; Mrs. F. Delano Putnam; Sumner Robinson; Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch; Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Turner; John B. Welch; Edward C. Wheeler, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Homer P. Whittemore; Dr. and Mrs. John Worcester.
$200—Charles P. Curtis, Jr.; Miss Bertha Dickinson; Miss Myra I. Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Finberg; Mrs. Hollis French; Miss Alice Bache Gould; Mr. and Mrs. Joesph R. Hamlen; Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hurlburt, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Kaffenburg; Stanley McCormick; Mrs. Albert Henry Morse; Mrs. Edward Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. James Savage Russell; Mrs. Joesph Sargent; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weston.
$150—Miss Mary Ogden Abbott; Henry Adams; George H. Eastman; F. Albert Edmands; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster; Ensign G. Peabody Gardner, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Jewell, Jr.; Ralph J. Keltie; Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce; B. Allen Rowland; Edward J. Samson; Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Sargent; Mrs. F. W. B. Sellors; Edward A. Wheeler; Mary Shaw Wheeler; Miss Eleanor Whitcomb.
$125—Morris Sibulkin.
$120—Nelson S. Bartlett, Jr.
$110—Miss Edith Pitkin; Mrs. William H. Pitkin.
$100—Mrs. Arthur Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Brooks, Jr.; Mrs. Robert P. Burnett; Mrs. Stedman Buttrick, Sr.; Miss Dorothy Forbes; Allen French; Mr. and Mrs. Horace U. Gade; Mrs. Augustus F. Goodwin; Swan Hartwell; Mrs. Frederick C. Hersee; Mrs. Annette S. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hughes; Mrs. Walter J. Hurd; Mr. and Mrs. W. Keffenburg; Peter Kantor and Max Rothbard; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Kidder; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Moore; Harold L. Niles; Mrs. Harold L. Niles; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers, Jr.; Mrs. Daisy W. Seligman; Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Spencer; Dr. and Mrs. Mark H. Wentworth.

By Companies and Employees

$29,500—United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refinery and Meloripe Fruit Company.
$24,500—First National Stores, Inc.
$7,500—Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.; United Carr Fastener Corporation.
$5,000—Arlington Mills; Pepperell Manufacturing Co.
$4,000—Monsanto Chemical Company.
$2,500—Samson Cordage Works; Wellington Sears Co.
$1,000—Atlas Plywood Corp.
$775—Union Market National Bank.
$500—Fairclough & Gold, Inc.
$400—Wellesley National Bank.
$350—Koplow Trimming Co., Inc.
$200—Dampney Company of America; Miller & Hermer.
$150—Bogen & Tenenbaum; Myrna Shoe, Inc.
$100—J. G. Bowden & Sons, Inc., Coronet Shoe Corp., Fisher Shoe Co., Forest Hills Co-operative Bank, Hoover Motors, Inc., Turbine Equipment Company of New England, Wellesley Co-operative Bank, Westerbeke Fishing Gear Company.

Re-registration Of Enemy Aliens

German, Italian, and Japanese nationals in the Boston Postal District must be re-registered between Feb. 9 and 28, for new identification certificates, John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster, has announced.

The new identification card bearing a photograph of the alien must be carried by him at all times, the Acting Postmaster said. Approximately 35,000 enemy aliens reside in this district, Federal officials estimated.

The regulation applies to all enemy aliens more than 14 years of age and who have not yet taken out first papers for American citizenship. In addition to supplying a photograph for the identification certificates, the aliens must supply a similar picture for Government record.

Punishment or internment or both is the penalty for failure to comply with the regulation, Mr. Gleavy said.

Real Estate Advertiser gets response from "all over the United States"

Hettie Louise Reynolds, Realtor, Beverly Hills, California—one of the first advertisers to use the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor—gives the following summary of response received:

"I would like to make a report on the result of my advertising in the classified Real Estate Directory.

"I have been receiving letters from all over the United States in answer to my ad, have closed one small deal, and have a sale pending as a direct result of my advertising in the Monitor.

"I feel that this is definitely a step forward in your advertising."

If you are interested in selling or renting real estate you, too, should find it profitable to advertise in the Real Estate Directory which is published every Wednesday in the Monitor.

Rates and information may be obtained from any Monitor advertising representative or from the branch offices listed on the last page of this newspaper.

Allied Strategy Defends All Fronts

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—Urgent Australian appeals for American and British military aid are being met here by what appears to be a policy among British service chiefs of not weakening the Allied position in north Africa, the Middle East or Britain.

Public demand now comes from Australia that seasoned and formidable Australian fighters should be returned with full equipment to defend their homeland.

But it is stressed here that this war is indivisible and that the speed with which Australians and New Zealanders can be released from present commitments without costly strategic sacrifice by the allies as a whole depends on the speed with which their places can be taken by troops from Britain, Canada, South Africa the United States, and other countries.

The British view is that it doesn't matter who defends Australian soil—British or Americans—provided the defense is adequate.

Distribution of Power

The War Office is prepared to send every trained British soldier overseas it is believed if, for example, the garrisoning of these vital islands were undertaken by Americans as it has been undertaken in part already by the Canadians.

For the purpose of saving Australia, the most important single consideration is that the Allied redistribution of power should be faster than Japanese acquisition of it.

The heaviest strain of realignment on constantly multiplying fronts falls on the Allied navies and the extent of it is directly determined by the transports and escorts available.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander stated Jan. 24 that "in the long run and from the way the war is going against the central Axis enemy we are bound to come to a situation with the help of the United States fleet which will enable us to do just what we will with Japan."

The truth of this statement isn't doubted, but the question anxiously asked is whether in the short run and from the way the war is going against the Allies in the Pacific the Allies are not bound to come to a situation even with the help of the United States fleet which will enable the Japanese to do just what they will with Australia.

Australia's Position

Australians put it stronger than that. Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde declared that "the Australian Government has stressed to the leaders of the British and American Governments that the Pacific can easily lose the entire war and we must impress on the people of the Empire the fact that if sufficient forces—tanks, guns, planes—had been used in Malaya the Pacific Battle need not at this stage have become the Battle for Australia. Only one thing now can prevent the battle being fought on our beaches and in our cities—immediate Allied reinforcement of Malaya."

Mr. Forde outlined the bitter prospect made all the more so by the fact Australia has promptly dispatched a large proportion of its best resources now already stretched to the full along communication lines girdling the globe, and as sea travel is inevitably slow and hazardous, the immediate need in the Far East is seen to be substantial air reinforcements to hold up the Japanese advance while land troops are on the way.

Ships Need Protection

Bombers can be and have been flown there direct from various places, but they need protection from fighter planes, and the short flying range of these means that they must be sent in ships, which themselves need air protection against Japanese bombers.

The immediate objective of the Allies in the defense of Australia is seen here to be the containing of the Japanese on the crescent of islands from Sumatra to the Bismarck Archipelago, so that the invaders cannot close the Torres Strait separating New Guinea from the Australian mainland.

This is held to call for immediate and sustained offensive on the lengthening lines of communication because, as the Chinese War Minister has pointed out, if the Japanese take many more islands, the value of Allied air, sea, and land reinforcements will be nullified by the lack of air fields and harbors to operate from.

Offensive Under Way

That such offensive is already under way is shown by the announcement that United States warships have sunk six Japanese transports in Macassar Straits between Borneo and Celebes. This follows Allied Supreme Commander Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's bulletin telling of three ships sunk, four others "probably sunk," and 12 damaged.

Japan's present part in the Axis bid for world domination is clearly to put Australia and New Zealand out of commission as mustering grounds, training centers, and supply bases, to deny the natural resources of the Pacific to the Allies, and to turn upon the Empire its own weapon of sea blockade.

At the same time, the Japanese seek to isolate China by capturing or rendering useless Rangoon, terminus of the Burma Road. Already they are in the vicinity of Moulmein, which is Burma's third largest port, and almost the whole of Tenasserim Province with its long coastline washed by the Indian Ocean is in their hands.

Burma is described as at once a buffer of India, and the lifeline of China. By early successes in Tenasserim the Japanese have access to a Province running parallel for close on to 600 miles to Thailand into which the invaders moved powerful formations from bases previously established in Indo-China.

Hence the rapidity of Japanese progress toward Singapore, the loss of which would leave the Allied navies in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean with only second-rate bases at Surabaya in Java and Trincomalee in Ceylon, and would reduce the outposts of India's maritime defense to Aden and the Cape of Good Hope.

Axis Juncture a Threat

One powerful reason why it is important for such development to be prevented is that it conjures up the possibility of the Axis aiming at junction between Japanese forces and those of the Germans and Italians.

At present this looks like a fantastic proposition. So many fantastic propositions have actually been carried through in this war, however, that serious provision has to be made for the ultimate contingency of the Allies being called upon to frustrate a Japanese thrust from Burma into India en route for a rendezvous with the Germans striking down through Iran.

The mere mention of this emphasizes the far-sightedness of maintaining Allied strength in the Middle East—far-sightedness for which a heavy price is now being paid in the Pacific.

It isn't overlooked either that the Axis military agreement signed in Berlin last week is reported to incorporate a secret clause providing for the Japanese to open a second front against the Russians—an undertaking the Japanese would be in a favorable position to begin if they could work Hitler's "one-at-a-time" technique by cutting off the Allies from contact with the Chinese armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

All Possibilities Faced

These possibilities may be remote and the Allies may have obtained the initiative long before the actual problems are raised. But they are to be taken into account in any long-term view of the war, and they emphasize belief that only a German victory over the Allies can give permanent value to any conquests the Japanese may make in the Pacific.

That is put forward in vindication of past decisions to distribute the Allies' limited defense resources to the now very evident disadvantage of Singapore and Australia.

It was thought most urgent to safeguard Britain as the Empire keypoint number one, to preserve the Atlantic supply routes, to maintain the Mediterranean fronts on land and sea, to clear the Italians out of East Africa, and to give maximum support to Russia. And those are still held here to have been the priority considerations of the war from both imperial and wider international viewpoints.

The Australians urge, however, that events stress the fact that their theater of war is as important as any other, and more important than some, and this view is gathering support here as implications of the Far Eastern crisis are better appreciated.

Post for Australian Weighed by Wavell

By the Associated Press

Perth, Australia, Jan. 26

Prime Minister John Curtin told his people today that negotiations are under way to give Australia a place on Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Pacific War Staff.

Announcing an immediate registration of men for the fighting front and industry, he said "Australia is being mobilized to insure the integrity of our country and the survival of Australian authority in Australia."

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151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Pilot Sets Record; Spans Atlantic In 8 Hours, 10 Minutes

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Royal Air Force pilot, who couldn't hold back his twin-engined Hudson bomber, has set a trans-Atlantic speed record for ferry pilots of 8 hours and 10 minutes.

The unnamed Englishman, who formerly tilled a farm in Australia, had been instructed by the Ferry Command not to shoot at any records but to concentrate on delivering the craft safe and sound.

A 40- to 50-mile tailwind intervened, and the old record set by Capt. O. P. Jones, British overseas airway pilot, was bettered by 13 minutes. The English lad, recently graduated from a Canadian air school, was making his first long over-water flight.

Northway's

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Prince Visits 'Little Norway'

Wide World

Tete-a-Tete Follows Jaunt on Skis

Crown Prince Olav of Norway and Maj. Ole Reistad, commanding officer of "Little Norway," Royal Norwegian Air Force training center at Toronto, pause for a chat after a skiing trip through Canadian hills. The Crown Prince, who has been an able skier since boyhood, has been visiting the training camp. Major Reistad is a former Olympic champion.

Axis Keeps Up Libyan Gains; RAF Bombs Ship Convoy

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Four more Axis ships have been sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines, the Admiralty announced today.

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The British acknowledged today that they had been driven still farther back in Libya by Gen. Erwin Rommel's counterattacking armored columns, and the Axis' forces apparently were aiming to by-pass Bengasi in a major comeback against Britain's Eighth Army.

The new center of the desert battle, placed by the communiqué north and northeast of Zouiet Msus, meant that General Rommel had advanced more than 40 miles from the Agedabia-Antelat-Saunnu triangle where a big tank battle raged over the week end.

Zouiet Msus is only 70 miles southeast of Bengasi, inland on the hump of Cirenaica, and fighting in that region means that the British have been shoved back about 145 miles around the Gulf of Sidra from the highwater mark of their drive at El Agheila.

[The Italian communiqué, broadcast from Rome, said that the British lost 38 guns, 97 armored cars and tanks many of which were American-made, and large supplies of war materials and ammunition in the tank fighting yesterday.]

Axis Convoy Attacked

The Axis' gains were partly offset, however, by news that the British Air Force had dealt smashing blows to a heavily escorted Axis convoy apparently bearing reinforcements to North Africa.

An RAF communiqué said bombers and torpedo-carrying planes severely damaged and probably sank a 20,000-ton liner, set another transport afire and crippled a destroyer. (Rome admitted loss of one transport.)

Bomb hits were claimed on another warship, believed to be a cruiser, and possibly on several other vessels.

The convoy, which included three large merchantmen in addition to the liner, was protected by a battleship, four cruisers and 15 destroyers, it was announced.

The RAF said that several bombs were dropped close to the battleship and several torpedoes were launched at her sides, but the effects were uncertain.

Liner Hit Amidships

The attack on the convoy, in the central Mediterranean, was begun Friday and continued more than 24 hours, the communiqué said. In the first assault one torpedo hit the liner amidships and another struck the stern of a destroyer, causing a violent explosion, it said.

Bombers later scored two direct hits on the liner, causing violent explosions. When the convoy was last sighted Jan. 24, steaming east at reduced speed, the liner was nowhere to be seen.

[Berlin claimed that German bombers intercepted British naval units in the Mediterranean sea north of Tobruk and scored direct hits on a light cruiser.]

'Free Austria' Joins U. S. Units Seeking Homelands' Freedom

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Setting their sights on freedom for their homelands at the peace conference which some day will end the war, at least a dozen national groups now are seeking encouragement and support from the United States.

A "Free Austria" organization is the latest recruit to the national committee lining up against Axis occupation of their native countries.

None of the committees or groups which have as their immediate objective the organization of "national committees" and the eventual establishment of "free governments" has been officially recognized by the United States.

Several committees have made contact with the State Department, however, presenting information on their organizations and their activities as a prelude to seeking support.

The Free French National Committee, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, which maintains headquarters in London, has worked in close political, economic and military co-operation with the British. It is the only well organized prospective "free government" which has territory; active military, air and naval units; and support from the united nations.

Free French Get Aid

The United States has provided a considerable amount of lend-lease assistance to the Free French through the British, and discussions now are in progress which would considerably increase the aid already given their military and naval forces.

The Free French committed what officials here consider a grave political error when they seized the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. But signs now point to an amicable settlement of the problem that the seizure brought about and to closer collaboration with the United States.

Some informed quarters predict that, coincidental with settlement of the St. Pierre and Miquelon question, the Free French will sign the United Nations Pact and receive direct lend-lease aid.

"The committee for an independent Hungary," headed by Tibor Eckhardt, Hungary's one-time representative at the League of Nations, and leader of the small landowners party before Nazi-domination of Hungary, has been in consultation with State Department officials for some time.

Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne of Austria-Hungary, who now is in the United States, has been credited with desiring leadership of a movement to restore free government to a still unorganized "confederation of Danubian States," but has received no official support.

A "Free Rumania" movement, headed by Charles Davila, former Rumanian Minister to Washington, also is seeking the American Government's support and assistance.

Other Agitations

The former King Carol, now a refugee in Mexico, has announced that he plans to come to the United States to organize a "Free Rumania" committee, but so far as can be learned he has not applied yet for an American visa.

Count Sforza, one-time Foreign Minister of Italy and an outspoken opponent of fascism, now in this country, has consulted with State Department officials several times concerning launching on a "Free Italy" committee.

Several "Free German" groups have discussed formation of a united organization against Nazi rule of Germany.

Among their leaders is Otto Strasser, one-time Nazi leader who split with Hitler and organized the "Black Front" against the Nazis. He is now in Canada.

Proposals for establishment of committees to work for free governments in several other conquered areas also have been discussed with American officials.

The United States recognizes the governments-in-exile of Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, Greece and Yugoslavia which themselves seek re-establishment of freedom in territory now occupied by the Axis.

The United States also continues to recognize the Ministers here representing Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Thailand, although not extending recognition to those Governments.

Churchill Crossed To United States On New Battleship

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The 35,000-ton battleship Duke of York, Britain's newest capital ship, carried Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the United States and now is in active service, the Admiralty announced last night.

Last August Prime Minister Churchill hinted the Duke of York was ready for service when he called the Prince of Wales, later sunk off Malaya, "almost the newest battleship."

It was launched in Clyde about two years ago by Queen Elizabeth. It was understood that shipyard men working day and night shifts, completed arming the giant battleship.

In Rumania

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—Official announcements have not yet made known the full number taken into custody in Rumania, but they included Eugene Titeanu, once Propaganda Minister to King Carol, who now is in exile, and Radu Lobei, who was private secretary to the late Premier Armand Calinescu, assassinated Sept. 21, 1939, according to dispatches received here.

Young men and girls of various societies also were rounded up.

A communiqué said that their attitude did not conform to that necessary for the safeguarding of the country. And that they had manifested their beliefs.

War on Frontiers Tests Turkey's Progress

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Turkey, today's crucial land bridge between Europe and Asia and Africa, is far from a land of be-fezzed camel-drivers along the lines of the "Arabian Nights."

In Turkey today, four out of five persons will be found prosaically engaged in farming, raising tobacco, figs and other produce.

They wear occidental clothes. A statue of Turkey's modern "George Washington," Kemal Ataturk, overlooking the Golden Horn, depicts him in a tuxedo.

There is airplane transportation; there are typewriters that type out Latin letters in place of Arabic mosaics, and women who are not veiled and secluded, but who vote like the clubwomen.

In the last 15 years, out of the World War debris of the old Turkish Empire, has burgeoned a nation whose rapid modernization is approached only by that of Soviet Russia.

Now Turkey is confronted with a situation in international relations calling for every resource of modern nationhood.

Turkey is in the middle, geographically and politically. It controls the Dardanelles Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, marine doorway to the richest part of Russia.

It is also an overland stepping-stone by which either the Axis or the Allies might seek to move troops to or from North Africa, Russia, Western Europe, or India.

Germany, with whom Turkey was allied in the first World War, has been wooing it intensely, with reported offers of territory, diplomatic pacts and propaganda.

Turkey, however, has clung to neutrality and, particularly since the German reverses, has leaned increasingly toward the Allies.

Maintaining neutrality in its position has been no small task for a nation of only 17,000,000 persons, and its success reflects the national virility of the Turkish people.

Their stamina as a group has carried them unified through 700 turbulent years. The first Turks were a nomadic tribe who were driven out of Central Asia by Mongols and settled down along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, organized the scattered local groups, and built up an empire.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries they conquered Syria and Egypt, seized Constantinople, the eastern capital of the Roman Empire, surged up through the Balkans and overran Hungary, and even reached to the gates of Vienna.

Rapid Rise of Ataturk

It was in this period that Turkey picked up much of its picturesque reputation. The famous Janissary Palace Guard, first of the elite professional armies, was built up of captured Christian youths. . . .

Defeat of the Central Powers in the World War might have finished Turkey if it had not been for the remarkable statesmanship of Kemal Ataturk.

It was he who, after the war, rallied the Turkish Army and drove out the Greeks in 1922.

Kemal Ataturk swept away the decadent Empire, made Turkey a Republic, and launched a campaign of national modernization.

He changed the capital from Constantinople, across the Straits on the European side of Turkey, to central Ankara. He renamed Constantinople. Istanbul, and enforced it by simply returning all mail addressed to "Constantinople."

He separated the Mohammedan religion from the Government, abolished slavery and polygamy, banned the fez in favor of European headgear and threatened capital punishment to violators of the edict. He opened up normal civil and professional life to women, started a series of five-year plans to build up Turkish industry—notably cotton spinning, economic independence, and transportation.

Worthy Aid in Inonu

Ataturk was a planner, and his right-hand man in carrying out his ideas was Ismet Inonu, who had fought along with him in the World War and who succeeded him as President.

Turkey today consists of 297,000 square miles of land—a little more than the State of Texas. If laid on the United States, it would extend from New Jersey to the Mississippi and from the Great Lakes to North Carolina. It lies in about the same latitude.

A lot of Turkey is rough, rocky, hilly plateau country, surrounded and segmented by mountains.

Overland transportation leaves a lot to be desired. There are several good cross-country highways, but other roads have a habit of petering out into the mountains. Railroads are complicated by three track gauges, standard European, narrow gauge, and wide Russian, necessitating abrupt train changes. The disruption of a couple of lines, in case of invasion, would stop all rail transportation across Turkey.

Most Turks are Mohammedans. Their structure, under the modernization, embodies parts of the German, Italian, and Swiss codes. People over 22 elect the National Assembly, and the National Assembly elects one of its members President for a term of four years.

Nazis Overlooked Wool Clothes In Starting War on Russians

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—German forces on the Russian front are insufficiently clothed chiefly because they lack sheep's wool to keep them warm.

They lack it because the British blockade, overshadowed since the war's start by more dynamic action, is effective in many ways.

The Germans started the war without sheep of their own and in all the European countries they conquered or occupied there were not enough sheep to help them.

German soldiers on the eastern front have become so desperate for warm clothing, according to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, that now they are stripping Russian men, women and children of their apparel.

The German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, without mentioning the British blockade, disclosed its effectiveness upon German civilians and soldiers alike in his Christmas announcement of a house-to-house collection for warm winter clothing:

"Must Get to Front"

"I know that at the last collection the German people have given all they could spare in consideration of the tense situation regarding textile supplies. . . .

"As long as a single object of winter clothing remains in the fatherland it must go to the front."

From underwear to socks he listed the items needed. Within five days a vast army of tailors and dressmakers began remaking for the soldiers the clothing surrendered, turning even baby quilts into soldier hoods.

When the war started 2½ years ago there were about 634,500,000 sheep in the world. Of that total there were about 12,500,000 in Rumania, now in the war but with an army of her own to keep warm, and about 17,000,000 in Spain, which is not in the war but has an impoverished populace.

The vast bulk of the world's sheep was then and still is in the countries fighting the Axis, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, China and Russia.

Report by Council

The American Wool Council said that, besides a certain number of uniforms already made, Germany's wool reserves when it started the war in 1939 were about 500,000,000 grease pounds, only half the total used by the United States last year alone.

Grease wool is wool as it comes from the sheep's back and when cleaned weighs only half as much. So, the Council said, Germany's half billion pounds of grease wool shrank to 250,000,000 pounds as it went into material for war.

"For years before the war," the Council said, "it was illegal in Germany and Italy to make pure wool materials for domestic consumption. The pure kind was for export only.

"What reserves Germany built up were obtained in barter from South America and South Africa but the war intervened before Germany ever made good her end of the deal.

"Materials manufactured for civilian use were a mixture of wool and ersatz fibers known as wolstra and vistra."

Wool men estimate that it takes ten sheep to clothe one soldier whose full complement of clothing and bedding, including extras, in peacetime weighs about 36 pounds.

The council, emphasizing the enormous problem of the Nazis in seeking to keep warm probably a minimum fighting force of 6,000,000 men in action since 1939, said:

"The United States Army estimates that 279 pounds of wool per man yearly are necessary for an army in action."

The United States Quartermaster in 1941, the Council said, bought 340,000,000 pounds of wool and "for 1942 a proposed army of 4,000,000 men is expected to require a minimum of 1,250,000,000 pounds of wool, or about one third more wool than is produced annually in all North and South America."

As a further illustration of what the blockade means to Germany, shut off entirely from any real wool supply, the Council foresaw civilian rationing of wool even among the Allies which have it.

"Germany, on the other hand, unless she becomes master of the Pacific and of Australasia, cannot possibly hope to properly clothe her troops either for the balance of this winter in Russia or the winter of 1942-43," the Council said.

"Neither can she relieve in any way the increasing distress of her insufficiently clad civilian population or of her victims in the conquered countries."

Indian Forces Eager to Hurl Full Might Into Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — India with its well-trained army — now more than 1,000,000 strong—has swung into the limelight as the main base of the Allies in the Far Eastern struggle.

Already 100,000 fully equipped men—every one of whom is a volunteer—have sailed from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Karachi to play an active part on the various war fronts, in defense of world freedom. But these are only a first installment of far bigger Indian forces that are eagerly awaiting the time when they will be able to measure themselves against the common enemy.

Indian deeds in hand-to-hand encounters not only with Italians in Ethiopia and Libya but also against German troops in Greece and Japan's hordes in the Malay Peninsula, have shown that Moslems, Sikhs, Dogras, Gurkhas, and other martial races who are the core of the armies of India, are able to hold their own in any company in the world.

It is true that, in the past, India has been compelled to import the bulk of the heavy guns, tanks, airplanes, and motor transport necessary for the equipment on modern lines of its mechanized forces in the field.

But this state of things is now being changed and such equipment including armed minesweepers and other small naval vessels, is now being made in India. Up to the present, the scale of India's production of these essential instruments of war has necessarily been limited though it is being continually increased.

On the other hand, India is already more than self-supporting in the great mass of its other military requirements. Its factories are turning out rifles, small arms, munitions, shells, machine-guns, and other essential war weapons on a scale which has enabled it not only to supply itself almost entirely but also to make very material contribution to the needs in these respects of the entire British Commonwealth.

The same applies, even more emphatically, where pig iron, manganese ore, petrol, timber, sandbags, uniforms, tents, boots, saddlery, rice, oilseeds, wheat, sugar, and other mineral fuel, lubricant, textile, leather, and food products are concerned.

Its central geographical position, with land frontiers abutting directly upon what have become main theaters of Far Eastern warfare, puts India in a position to play what may well prove a decisive role in the eventual overthrow of Japan.

Through Burma, which for military, if no longer also for political purposes, still forms part of India, lies what has become the main supply route for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies. Through the Upper Malay territories there exists also a way of land approach to Singapore, calculated to outweigh Japanese naval and air advantages in that all-important region.

It is not necessary to pry into any questions of future Anglo-American strategy in order to realize the vital part which these facts must play sooner or later in the ultimately inevitable elimination of Japan as a major war element. They are facts, nevertheless, fully justifying the foresight shown by the Allied Powers in establishing in advance a great naval base at Singapore.

It may still be some time before the might of India can be at all fully deployed. But this fact in no way reduces the decisive effect it is calculated to have upon the ultimate outcome.

Indian politics — confused and sometimes unfriendly to the Allied cause as they have been—do not materially affect this situation. The fact is that it is the comparatively silent martial races and not the politically minded ones who crowd the benches at Mr. Gandhi's meetings, that count most when, as at the present time, it is deeds rather than words that are essential.

Although therefore Japanese forces have had big initial successes, there are developments south of the Himalayas that may well, at no distant date, change the entire war balance against these aggressors.

Gandhi Is Stoned; Fears for Others

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 26 (AP)—Demonstrators hurled stones, brandished black flags and shouted "boycott Gandhi" when Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's independence leader, addressed a public meeting at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

When he invited the demonstrators to step up and state their complaint one protested that Mr. Gandhi, once the foremost champion of the "untouchables," no longer was interested in them.

Mr. Gandhi told the crowd he had no fear of stones but rebuked his assailants for injuring peaceful members of his audience.

British to Relax Blockade on Greece

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The News Chronicle said today Great Britain plans to relax its blockade to permit food to reach the starving populace of Greece.

The newspaper added that arrangements to this effect are expected to be announced at the next session of Parliament.

Europe Strains at Chains

By the Associated Press

New reports of wholesale arrests, executions and attempts to hold German-conquered Europe quiet under its Nazi master were heard yesterday.

These reports from the British Radio, the Russian Radio, from Switzerland and Unoccupied France listed 400 persons arrested and 34 executed or sentenced to execution.

The most drastic German action was reported in Rumania where, Swiss sources said, 150 Rumanians were arrested for opposing the Government and in Norway where, the British Radio heard by CBS said, 250 men were arrested and three sentenced to capital punishment for anti-Nazi activity.

The Bucharest Radio admitted that 14 persons had been sent to a concentration camp for "leading a dissolute life." Included were two men who had been identified with former Rumanian Governments.

Vichy reported that for the fourth successive day the Germans announced the execution of two Frenchmen before firing squads in the occupied zone. They were charged with aiding German enemies and illegally possessing weapons.

In addition to the arrests reported in Trondheim and the naval dockyards in Bergen, three men in Bergen region were executed for seeking to escape to Britain.

NBC heard a British radiocast saying that 22 railway men were executed in Poland near the Polish-Czech border for pillaging German transports.

The Russian Tass Agency said seven German soldiers had been sentenced to capital punishment by a military tribunal at Münster charged with desertion.

Workers' Demands

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 26 (AP)—Representatives of 131,600 British workers demanded adoption of a six-point program, including state control of war industries by a production minister to speed war munitions output. Abolition of income tax on overtime pay and full scope for building union organization were among the other points.

10 Japanese Ships Sunk In Macassar Straits Battle

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 26 (AP)—American Flying Fortresses, Dutch bombers and submarines and United States cruisers and destroyers exacted a growing toll today as they smashed repeatedly in the Battle of Macassar Straits at large Japanese naval and transport formations.

A compilation of communiqués showed the United Nations forces, working on a co-ordinated schedule to defend the approaches to Java, nerve center of the Dutch East Indies, had sunk at least 10 Japanese ships and damaged at least 17 others with bombs, torpedoes and shells since Friday.

[Exact number of Japanese ships sunk and damaged was obscured by the fact that varying accounts of the Macassar Strait battle were issued by the United States, the Dutch at Batavia, and the United Nations headquarters at Java. Considerable overlapping was believed probable. One unofficial source in Washington estimated from the three communiques that as many as 33 Japanese ships had been sunk, damaged or probably sunk.]

The Japanese already had forced landings at Bank Papan, Borneo oil port on the west side of the Strait within 500 miles of the Dutch naval base of Surabaya, and at Kendari on the Celebes, the sprawling island which flanks the Strait on the east.

United States naval forces twice struck in the narrow 500-mile strait. A communique of the United Nations headquarters of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell said an attack by United States destroyers Friday night resulted in the sinking of one transport and probable sinking of another. (A Navy Department announcement in Washington listed two sinkings and a probable sinking).

General Wavell's headquarters today said these naval forces in a new blow had registered five more hits with torpedoes and inflicted other damage from shellfire. (The Navy Department said five transports were sunk in an action in which cruisers as well as destroyers took part.)

A Dutch submarine also got in telling blows, shooting one torpedo into a destroyer, which sank, and another into a cruiser whose fate was not determined, the Netherlands armed forces announced.

Meanwhile, Dutch and American Air Forces ranged the narrow waters and continued to shower bombs on the Japanese. The attackers suffered little damage themselves.

Formidable four-motored American bombers scored direct hits on a cruiser and a large transport, sinking the latter, General Wavell's headquarters said.

The Dutch bombers, co-operating in the same action, blasted two more cruisers and a transport with four more direct hits with heavy bombs, the communiqué added.

Previously, the Dutch had announced 12 direct hits with heavy bombs on eight ships, including four warships, on Friday, and General Wavell's headquarters had announced five hits on a destroyer and four transports on Saturday by a combined Dutch and American bombing force. Two of these transports were sunk, it was said.

The Dutch submarine success was scored during a night attack.

"As the submarine was strongly attacked by enemy ships it was impossible to observe whether the cruiser sank as a result of this hit," the communiqué said.

Australia Moves Civilians In Path of Japanese Threat

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 26 (AP)—Civilians were removed today from cities in New Guinea and in the Solomon Islands as jungle-trained Australian militia battled invasion forces in the hills of New Britain and New Ireland and the Japanese hurled new landing forces into the arc of islands protecting this continent.

The steadily-broadening operations covered a broken front extending almost 1,000 miles from the east coast New Guinea town of Lae to Florida Island.

While the militia fought a delaying action, the War Cabinet ordered immediate full mobilization of working and fighting man power. All men up to 60 years of age will be required to register. Enrollment of women is expected to follow.

Japan Gains New Bases

With the Japanese gaining bases within striking distance of the mainland, bomb disposal squads were being formed in Australian cities and steps were taken to extend the present blackout to all coastal communities.

Army Minister Francis Forde announced that civilians were being taken from bombed Madang and Tulagi on Florida Island in the Solomons. Civilians were removed from the east coast town of Lae during the week end.

[There was no immediate indication whether the evacuation was prompted by fear of further bombings or indicated Australian preparation to stand off expected Japanese landing attempts.]

Even while Madang and Tulagi were being cleared of civilians, the coastal town of Wewak, northwest of Madang, was reported under Japanese aerial attack. Communications with previously-bombed Bulolo, however, were reestablished.

Militia in Action

Australia's militia, in action for the first time in the Commonwealth's history, were said to be largely bushmen from Victoria, long trained for fighting in the jungles of the mainland and New Guinea.

Reports reaching here indicated that they were holding out in a hard fighting stand in the hills south of Rabaul, at the northern end of New Britain, roughly 400 miles east of Madang.

Japanese who landed there from 11 transports were estimated to number at least 10,000, heavily outnumbering the defense forces.

Other Japanese forces were ashore on New Ireland, northeast of New Britain, after landings last week near Kavieng.

Reports here said that in the northeastern Solomon group the Japanese had put still further troops ashore at Kieta last night, reinforcing a previous landing on the Island of Bougainville.

There were unconfirmed reports that still further Japanese landings had been made along Buka passage between New Ireland and the Solomons.

Claims to Oran Renewed by Spain In Charity Drive

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 26 (AP)—Paper badges sold in the streets as tokens of contributions to the Falangist Party's charity auxiliary bore this printed inscription on the back:

"75 per cent of the European population of Oran is Spanish."

It was the first time in recent months that Spain's claims to this territory in French Algeria have been revived.

The back of the inscription was headed "1509 Cisneros 1941." The 16th century Cardinal, Jimenez de Cisneros, was the Premier-dictator credited with the Spanish conquest of Oran. The front carried the Spanish Crown over the word "Oran" and the date 1631, the year Spain lost the region to the French.

Help Out in Britain's Food Supply

T. B. Paisley; © Keystone

Windmills Take Place of Mills Damaged by Raids

At the left is the 100-year-old windmill at Arkley, Hertfordshire, restored by the windmill section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. At upper right is a fine example of the English smock mill at Cranbrook in the Weald of Kent. The Great Chishall mill (lower right), on the borders of four English counties, is a notable landmark. Other mills are also used in food program.

British Windmills Restored To Help in War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Many historic buildings, saved from destruction and restored by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, are now being utilized in Britain's war effort. Chief among them are the windmills which are making an important contribution to the nation's food supply.

At the outbreak of war, the Society put its resources at the disposal of the State. The Windmill Section was called in to help when the Government ordered a survey of country mills with a view to calling them into service in the event of damage to the large industrial milling plants.

When the Ministry of Agriculture appealed to farmers to grow more wheat, oats, and barley, the Windmill Section decided to concentrate on keeping working mills in good condition as such, rather than on maintaining them solely as pleasing features in the landscape.

A scheme which enabled the farmer to get his corn ground at his very door was in line with the Government policy of fostering widely distributed food-producing centers.

The country miller, however, striving to maintain an old-world business in a modern industrial world, is, in many cases, living from hand to mouth. The question of repairs to the mill is often a serious problem and it is here that financial help is given by Windmill Section of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Though many millers are skillful in doing small repairs, it sometimes happens that a structural weakness passes unnoticed until it become serious. A mill kept in working condition may last for centuries, but if its activities are arrested, for however short a period, it is well on the way to destruction. The Windmill Section gives a technical report free of charge, and when necessary, pays the expenses of a visiting millwright.

As a result of the Section's help, for instance, Swaffham Prior Mill in Cambridgeshire, is now grinding wheat, oats for oatmeal, and beans for stock. A high wind at one time made it unworkable by stripping the cogs from the main wheel. Urgent repairs were needed costing £11.10s., but even this relatively small sum was beyond the miller's means. The Windmill Section learned of his plight and within a short time millwrights were effecting the necessary repairs.

On the borders of Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffork, stands Great Chishall mill, a notable landmark. The sum of £100, of which the Windmill Section contributed £25, was raised to put it into good working condition. Without that help, it would be derelict today. This mill, though only dating from 1819, was built in the old tradition on an ancient mill site and embodies much of the former structure. In form, it is a post mill—the body is supported by a great vertical post round which it revolves.

Saved From Demolition

Another post mill—that at Ramsey, Essex, which celebrates its centenary this year—stands as a monument to the foresight of a public body. It was saved from demolition by the Essex County Council which, through the exercise of recently acquired powers, scheduled it for preservation.

The new owner, formerly apprenticed to a country miller, is a partner in an industrial milling firm, and could therefore afford to recondition the property. In recognition of the manner in which this was done, the Section paid for the mill to have a new coat of white paint.

One of the finest mills in England, at Cranbrook, in the Weald of Kent, was saved by a more prosaic donation, in the form of a quantity of insecticide, which enabled the owner to route the invading hordes of beetles.

This Kentish example is characterized by a body, or main portion, of timber, octagonal in shape, and suggestive of a countryman's smock. A feature of the smock mill is its brick base. In this case, the base is three-storied, with a gallery 30 feet from the ground. All the woodwork is painted white.

The mill at Sutton, Norfolk, is England's largest working example of its kind—the tower mill, so named from its circular body of brick or stone. The boat-shaped cap, or rotating top, is typical of that county.

The oldest windmill in England, and the only one now working in Surrey, is on Outwood Common. It stands practically in its original form, that of a post mill. The miller, into whose family it passed in 1868, possesses the original deed of 1665, through which he holds the mill and the half acre of land on which it is built.

Like his predecessors in title, he pays to the Lord of the Manor, a yearly rent of "five shillings lawfull money of England," and the lease continues until the year 2165.

British Yield Batu Pahat, 60 Miles From Singapore

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 26 (AP)—Pounded for days by Japanese forces on the ground and in the air, British Imperial forces have surrendered Batu Pahat, western anchor of their Malayan defense line 60 miles from Singapore, and have fallen back to new positions to the south, British headquarters announced today.

The communiqué announcing the withdrawal indicated there had been no important change elsewhere on the irregular 80 to 90-mile front along which the British, Australian and Indian defenders of Singapore are deployed.

Sharp fighting was reported continuing in the vicinity of Kluang, which is situated 50 miles north of here on the Central Malayan Railway, down which the Japanese have been trying to drive toward this vital naval base.

Little pressure, however, apparently was being exerted by the Japanese on the British right flank, where intermittent artillery fire was said to be holding the invaders to the north bank of the Mersing River, 65 miles from Singapore.

Convoy Off Endau

The communiqué added that early this morning a Japanese convoy consisting of two merchant ships and several warships was sighted off Endau, on the east coast of the peninsula 85 miles from here. Endau previously had been reported evacuated by the British.

It was not immediately clear whether the appearance of the convoy indicated an attempt by the Japanese to turn the British flank by a landing behind the lines.

British aircraft, which have been reported lending increasing support to the ground forces, carried out a number of attacks on Japanese positions during the night, headquarters said.

Severe damage was reported done to military objectives at Batu Pahat and to the airdrome at Kuala Lumpur in Central Malaya.

Attacks also were made, the communiqué said, on shipping at the mouth of the Maur River, about 90 miles northwest of Singapore, where one 600-ton vessel was left listing and fires were started among docks.

All British planes were said to have returned safely from these raids and from attacks on Japanese columns moving along roads in the Muar and Batu Pahat sectors.

Ships Machine-Gunned

The communiqué reported vessels off Psialu, an island at the mouth of the Batu Pahat river, were machine - gunned and damaged.

Meanwhile airmen of the United Nations dumped tons of explosives on Japanese bases at Bangkok and Hanoi during the week end, while Chinese troops massed in great numbers for possible action against Japanese-occupied Thailand and French Indo-China.

While the Chinese army in Burma was said to be expanding into a major force and the Chinese also maneuvered large bodies of troops along the Thai and Indo-Chinese borders, the British announced an "unimpeded" withdrawal in the Moulmein section, 100 miles east of Rangoon.

The British said the Japanese were mown down during fighting in the Moulmein sector but continued to advance by "sheer weight of numbers."

The Chinese also reported a land victory over the Japanese. A Chungking communiqué said Chinese forces recaptured Tamshui, 20 miles north of Japanese-captured Hong Kong and east of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The Chinese were said to be pursuing the Japanese from Tamshui southward toward Kowloon.

[A Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch from Bangkok said Thailand declared war against Great Britain and the United States yesterday and had ordered 100,000 Thai troops massed along the Burma border to advance into that British territory in co-operation with the Japanese.]

Kent Miners Defy Prison

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Ignoring prison threats, 1,017 Kentish coal miners voted unanimously to continue their strike for higher wages for which three of their leaders already are in jail.

At the largest miners' meeting ever held at Deal, the coal workers ignored requests of the colliery management to return to work. The Ministry of Labor has filed summons against the men on charges of conducting an illegal strike, and it was understood that these would be acted upon if the walkout continued.

Three union leaders were sentenced to short prison terms on charges of failing to give the required 21 days notice of strike.

Regarding possible fines for failing to return to work, the miners' attitude was summed up by their spokesman:

"We just can't pay until we earn some money, so that's that."

The spokesman said the miners were being paid the equivalent of $1.40 a shift, instead of their demand for $2.05 plus a war bonus of 23 cents for each ton of coal mined. The company said the miners were being paid $1.40 a day plus allowances, with an additional 21 cents for each ton mined.

'Insincere'

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—N. M. Syvernik, leader of a Russian trade delegation, told a meeting of British union leaders that "it would be insincere for the delegation to say British production was ideal."

Mr. Syvernik, whose delegation has been inspecting England's war factories, said Great Britain was "doing well" but that his group believed there were untapped reserves which, if put into use, would considerably increase the output of tanks, planes and munitions.

Hitler Winter Line Broken; Russians Head for Smolensk

By the Associated Press

Monday, Jan. 26

Adolf Hitler's winter line has been virtually wiped out from end to end and mopping up operations are progressing rapidly in a vast triangle southwest of Moscow from the area of Smolensk to Kursk, it was reported here today.

A communiqué announced that Soviet forces driving westward had recaptured Nelidovo, on the Moscow-Riga railroad 170 miles northwest of the Capital.

Weather-hardened Red troops, making the most of the severest winter conditions experienced by continental Europe in many a decade, were declared further to have occupied 54 additional populated centers in their uninterrupted advance.

Russian sources said clean-up operations were in full swing in the area east of a 270-mile line running from the vicinity of Smolensk, heretofore Hitler's main headquarters, to Orel and Kursk.

Purged of Germans

The Moscow region and that around Tula, 200 miles south of the Capital, have been "completely freed of Germans," these informants said. They added that the Kalinin sector, 90 miles northwest of Moscow, similarly is being purged.

Spearheads of the Russian offensive already have swept far west of these points and the Germans were declared on the run before the still-charging Soviet forces. The Soviet Information Bureau said that from Jan. 16 to Jan. 22 a total of 694 inhabited places were liberated.

The extreme cold penetrating all Central Europe extended to the Crimea but the picture there was obscure.

The German radio said the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to land men in the rear of Nazi troops encircling Sevastopol, the big Russian Black Sea naval base.

Nelidovo is 50 miles west of Rzhev, Soviet-encircled northern anchor of the shattered German front before Moscow, and was bypassed in the Russian drive last week to Kholm.

Russians Push Forward

Zapadnaya Dvina, 30 miles west of Nelidovo, already is in Soviet hands and Red Army units are striking from there toward Velikie Luki, next important point on the rail line running to the Latvian border.

The midnight communiqué announced the sinking of a 5,000-ton German transport in the Barents Sea and the Red Air Force was credited with destruction of 39 German planes. Russian losses were placed at 11 planes.

Deepening wedges were reported steadily driven by Red forces from Kholm southward to Toropetz, a broad, 50-mile line described as "the spinal column of the entire Eastern Front."

Thus the Russians were pressing a vast double pincers aimed at flanking the Germans south of Leningrad and in the Smolensk area.

The British Radio broadcast a Stockholm report saying that Hitler already had pulled stakes and moved his personal headquarters from Smolensk to Minsk, 200 miles further west and near the old Russian-Polish border.

Fresh Reserves Used

Fresh reserves brought in from east of the Urals were reported thrown into the Eastern Front battle by Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, who is directing the carefully planned Soviet offensive worked out by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Marshal Voroshiloff has been in charge of these operations since he organized the successful defense of Leningrad and then went behind the Urals to organize the new army.

His forces were declared to be within some 65 miles of cutting all communications between the German armies of the center and south and those on the Leningrad Front.

With a surprise attack in the Donets Basin, southern Russian armies have advanced 12 miles in 20 hours and recaptured 13 villages, front-line dispatches said.

A supplement to the midnight communiqué reported that Soviet planes had destroyed five German troops trains, smashed three infantry battalions and a cavalry squadron, and destroyed 280 truck loads of troops and ammunition and four tanks.

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Labor Rivals Form 'Little Cabinet'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—President Roosevelt will call labor's six-man joint C. I. O.-A. F. of L. council to meet with him shortly, it is understood. Composed over the week end, at the instigation of the President, it will serve as a "little cabinet" to consult with the White House on labor's part in the war.

Although it does not provide for labor unity and sets up a truce rather than a unified command, Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor are now closer together than they have been at any time since the original C. I. O. split under John L. Lewis. Mr. Lewis has helped to bring unity in a way he hardly could have expected when he made his recent proposal for a labor understanding, for the harmony prevailing rests largely on suspicion of his own efforts and motives. In ignoring his proposal, the C. I. O. National Executive Board, meeting in New York, administered a rebuff to the belligerent Mine Workers' leader which probably will have historic importance.

Men picked by the C. I. O. for the six-man joint board are: Philip Murray, C. I. O. President; R. J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers; Julius Emspak, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. The A. F. of L. representatives are: William Green, A. F. of L. President; George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.; Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters Union.

It is significant that no United Mine Worker representative outside of Mr. Murray, who is a Vice-President of the Union under Mr. Lewis, and no representative of a union belonging to the Lewis bloc, is included. There is renewed talk that Mr. Lewis may lead his 500,000 miners and their affiliated group out of the C. I. O.

Far-Rearching Purpose

The purpose of the six-man board is believed to be far broader than the maintenance of labor peace. Its primary purpose is to end jurisdictional controversy during the war. But it also will have the opportunity, labor hopes, to take problems to the White House such as training of skilled labor for war production, increased working hours, and shifting labor forces to provide skilled workers where they are needed. Wages in wartime represent one of the biggest problems.

Action of the C. I. O. Executive Board strengthens Mr. Murray's hand in dealing with Mr. Lewis and probably reflects the feeling of the C. I. O. rank and file in the growing breach between the two leaders which has now come into the open. The Committee's action was unanimous, despite the presence of A. D. (Denny) Lewis, brother of the mine leader and head of the Construction Workers' Union who, it is understood, did not vote.

Mr. Lewis did not consult Mr. Murray in making his peace proposal. He argued that as Chairman of the 1939 Negotiating Committee he was authorized to make such a peace effort on his own authority. He denied he had carried on private negotiations behind Mr. Murray's back, and unknown to Mr. Green.

The C. I. O. Executive Committee disdainfully replied by abolishing the 1939 Negotiating Committee in the face of the contention of Mr. Lewis that it had no authority to alter the Committee's membership or eliminate it.

24 Associates Are Named To Aid War Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Twenty-four associate members of the new War Labor Board, authorized to act as mediators whenever directed by the Board, were appointed today by President Roosevelt.

The White House said they would serve as alternates to the regular members when the latter were unavailable or busy.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early disclosed that an earlier proposal to designate a group of umpires or arbitrators to assist the board had been abandoned.

Among those who had been mentioned for prospective umpires were Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee in 1940; former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court; Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee in 1928 and former Governor of New York, and James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman and Postmaster General.

Mr. Early said he thought the board members had decided on associate members rather than umpires. William H. Davis, former head of the National Defense Mediation Board, is chairman of the war labor group.

The associates, named in an executive order, were:

John F. Cuneo, President of Cuneo Press of Chicago; Joseph McDonough, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department; Frank Tobin, Washington Representative of International Teamsters Union; Hugh Lyons, Massachusetts State Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; S. H. Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers of America.

James Carey, C. I. O. Secretary; John Brophy, Director of the C. I. O. Industrial Unions Counsels; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director, Social Security Board, New York; Prof. Paul Dodd, University of California at Los Angeles; Dean Lloyd Garrison, University of Wisconsin Law School; Prof. Fowler V. Harper, University of Indiana.

Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Prof. I. L. Scharfman, University of Michigan; Ralph T. Seward, Washington, D. C.; Richard J. Gray, Secretary, International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union; William W. Waymack, Editor and Director, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the United States Rubber Company; John E. Connelly, New York; H. L. Derby, New York; T. R. Jones, President American Type Founders, Inc.

Dale Purves, Treasurer, John B. Stetson Company; F. S. Fales, Standard Oil Company of New York; Rolland J. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, and Fred Hewitt, Editor, Machinist's Monthly Journal.

Pinch-Hits on Bonds —Mrs. Morgenthau

DETROIT, Jan. 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has found his wife an invaluable pinch-hitter on tours to spur sales of defense bonds and honor sales drive leaders.

The Secretary made two of his engagements here yesterday, but when he was kept at his hotel he called upon his wife for help.

It appeared she did a good job as, smiling and waving, she climbed atop a tank to make her husband's speech to workers in the Chrysler tank arsenal. She lauded the Sunday shift for "producing the things that are going to crush Hitler and the Japs."

Earlier Secretary Morgenthau participated in the award of a defense bond flag—blue banner with 13 white stripes and figure of a Minuteman—to the Great Lakes Steel Corporation. His wife presented a similar banner to the tank arsenal. The two employee groups were honored as the first in the nation in which more than 90 per cent have agreed to payroll deductions to buy bonds.

Atlanta Arranges Series Of Metropolitan Operas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrangements have been completed for a three-night season of the Metropolitan Opera at the City Auditorium, April 21-23. Such well known stars of Lily Pons, Grace Moore, Bidu Sayoa, Ezio Pinza will be featured in the three performances. Miss Pons will star in the first performance, April 21, when Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" will be presented.

Miss Moore will be featured in the second performance in Puccini's "La Tosca," supported by the tenor, Charles Kullman. Also appearing in the second performance will be the Norwegian baritone, Alexander Sved. The third and closing performance will be "The Barber of Seville," which is a favorite of Atlanta operagoers. Featured in this performance will be Ezio Pinza, Bidu Sayao, Bruno Lindi, John Brownlee, and Baccoloni.

Ladybirds for Britain

International

U. S. Women to Serve Abroad

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, outstanding American woman flier, looks over a globe with Capt. Norman Edgar as they discuss the organization of an American section of women fliers to serve abroad with the British Air Transport Auxiliary. Captain Edgar is the American representative of the A. T. A. The planned duty of the American ladybirds will be to ferry planes from factories to assigned bases, releasing more men pilots for combat work.

Canadian Sugar Ration Three-Fourths Pound Weekly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 26—Following the announcement from Washington that a consumer rationing plan for sugar will shortly be in force in the United States, the War Time Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa, through its Chairman, Donald Gordon, has issued an order that three quarters of a pound per week per person will be the sugar ration for household consumption in Canada.

The Prices Board has been in close touch with the Price Administration under Leon Henderson in Washington and a co-operative plan has been reached to conserve the sugar stocks of the Continent.

It is not considered necessary to issue rationing books in this country as the supply and distribution of sugar, which has been imported through a British Commonwealth pool, has been under the control of a Sugar Administrator since the war began.

Early in the war difficulties were caused by hoarding but these were quickly ironed out and have not recurred. There are good stocks of sugar in this country, the refinery price has not changed in the past 20 months and retail prices are fixed by the ceiling regulations.

In the Board's order, as explained by Mr. Gordon in a press interview, householders are requested not to purchase more than two weeks' supply of sugar at a time, and not to buy any until the home stock is under the two weeks quota. A special regulation will be issued to provide for extra sugar for home canning and preserving.

In Canada the Office of the Sugar Controller has a continuous check on the stocks held by wholesalers and manufacturers so that there can be no leaks at the base of supply.

It is pointed out that rationing by coupon is cumbersome and expensive, and at this time the country's resources are severely taxed.

Special arrangements will be made for persons in remote areas, and industrial users of sugar, such as soft drink and candy manufacturers, will be told how the new restrictive regulations will effect them.

The rationing in Canada will mean a saving of a minimum of 100,000 tons annually.

Turkey Doubles Cost

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—The price of sugar was boosted 100 per cent by the Government today after sales had been stopped two days to prevent hoarding. The press warned the public that electric and gas services may be curtailed to a few hours each day because of the coal shortage.

Auto Industry Pledges Full War Support

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP)—The nation's automotive industry today pledged its fullest support to the War Production Board in the effort to obtain capacity output of war materiel.

The pledge was given on motion of Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation, at whose suggestion more than 800 engineers, production chiefs, and industry executives stood up in the Cathedral Chapel at Masonic Temple here today, where the Automotive Council for War Production held its first general industry meeting.

Mr. Hoffman called for the standing pledge after asserting that the automotive industry representing "free labor and free management" could "outproduce any economy that uses shackled management and slave labor."

Mr. Hoffman pictured the difference between the present war and World War No. 1 by saying that "the difference today is that our forces will fight on seven continents and in seven seas before this war is won." He said also that industry alone was not going to win the war. Industry, he said, "will help win the war—the men who are doing the fighting at the front are going to win it."

Ernest Kanzler, the War Production Board's co-ordinator for the auto industry, called on the motorcar makers to "develop a new point of view, a new sense of proportion" to achieve "all-out" armament production.

The Council, designed to place every facility of the $3,000,000,000 industry into manufacture of tanks, motors, planes, guns and other armament, heard how the production chiefs have listed their equipment for use—either by themselves or by erstwhile competitors.

Rare Kipling Books Sold in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The rare book market, where there has been some hard going for the last 10 years, received a new stimulus this week when a fine collection of Rudyard Kipling first editions went on sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries.

The collection was from the library of Ellis Ames Ballard, of Philadelphia, Pa., and was dispersed at public sale on Jan. 21 and 22. Mr. Ballard began assembling it in 1890, and today it is known as the finest Kipling collection in the world, since it included many items which Kipling himself did not possess. One of the rarest of these is "The Smith Administration," one of the scarcest and most valuable of Kipling works.

James F. Drake, Inc., one of the oldest and best known rare book dealers in New York, got "The Smith Administration," for which Colonel Drake paid $2,700. Colonel Drake also got a copy of the suppressed first edition of "The City of Dreadful Night and Other Sketches," for which he paid $2,200. This book is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence, since all save three copies of the edition were destroyed and this is the only one of the three now known.

Canada's Price Fixing Nearing First Real Test

By Bruce Hutchison
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's great experiment in arbitrary price fixing is about to face its first real test. Up to now the price administrators have found the going relatively easy. During the next few months it will be much harder as the inflationary strains in the national economy push upward against the rigid price ceiling.

To thousands of businessmen throughout the nation have gone application forms on which these interests will explain their need of Government subsidies if they are to hold down prices. In a few days a vast flow of such applications will reach Ottawa and then, for the first time, the administrators will be able to guess what it is going to cost to maintain the ceiling.

The present policy provides that where a manufacturer cannot make goods at a price low enough to prevent any increase in the retail price, the national treasury may subsidize him. In addition, the Government is prepared to subsidize the importation of essential foreign materials where the foreign price has risen since last autumn. The question today is how large an expenditure of public funds these subsidies will involve and the question remains unanswered. It cannot be answered until the administrators have sifted all the subsidy applications which are now being prepared.

Strong Protest Foreseen

When the administrators reject many, perhaps most of these applications, inevitably the whole scheme will begin to feel the pressure of protest from every corner of the country. This has been foreseen. Donald Gordon, the man who has final responsibility in the price policy, has never harbored any illusions on this score. He knew that when the policy was announced it would be generally applauded because Canada is almost unanimous in its fear of inflation.

But he knew also that when the first stage of applause was over his real difficulties would begin, for it is perfectly clear that many businessmen are going to be hurt, some perhaps fatally. During the next few months Mr. Gordon's decisions will spell trouble for businessmen everywhere and perhaps the loss of jobs for large numbers of workers as the production of consumer goods is deliberately reduced.

So far Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, which will handle all subsidies, has been given $15,000,000 by the Treasury to be used in subsidizing the businessman who cannot sell under the ceiling because of increased costs. It is understood that the shoe industry and milk producers will be the first groups to receive subsidies. In the shoe industry the subsidy corporation is prepared to pay subsidies sufficient to cover any increase in the prices of imported hides.

In addition, as a temporary measure of relief, the industry will be paid a subsidy of 7 per cent of the retail selling price of shoes, to cover increased production costs. The industry has been ordered, however, to reduce its costs, to stop manufacturing many varieties of shoes and to concentrate on a few models. By these means it is expected to reduce its costs so much that it can get along without any subsidy.

Subsidies will be paid to producers of milk sold to manufacturers of concentrated milk products and in certain areas to producers of milk sold in fluid form.

This is only the beginning. Soon the subsidy administration will find itself deeply enmeshed in the operations of many industries. It will seek always to rationalize these industries, to compel reductions in cost, in simplification of methods so that increased costs of production may be absorbed without increase in the retail price. Only as a last extremity will an industry be subsidized. In some cases, no doubt, nonessential industries will be allowed to close if they cannot sell under the ceiling.

Political Difficulties

All this involves not only administrative but political difficulties. The protests of affected industries are certain to reach Parliament during the present session. One case will illustrate the difficulty. The administrators are prepared to subsidize the importation of American grapefruit juice, at an estimated cost of $250,000 a year. Producers of competitive Canadian products like tomato and apple juice, who have been compelled to absorb increased costs without any help from the Treasury, are bound to protest.

Nevertheless, there is no weakening in the determination of the administrators of the Government to enforce the ceiling whatever the cost in money and in trouble. Anything is regarded as better than inflation in an economy where all the traditional inflationary influence are at work. But as it proceeds with its plan, Canada is deeply concerned about the price structure of the United States. Should the United States slip into inflation it would be impossible in the end to hold down Canadian prices, for the economies of the two nations are inextricably bound together.

While Mr. Gordon works to hold down the price ceiling he will need the help of the Government to ease the pressure from below. Purchasing power throughout the nation, created by war activity, is pressing hard on prices and must be relieved by increased taxes, increased Government loans or both. The tapping of this purchasing power for the protection of the ceiling will be one of the chief objects of the Government's spring budget.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 1; March 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 1; March 1.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WINX, 1340kc, on Feb. 8.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Feb. 8; March 8.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 1; March 29.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 1, March 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Feb. 15; March 15.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, Metcalfe Street, corner Gilmour, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.
Sault Ste. Marie: Church Hall, 622 Queen Street East, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, Sherbrooke Street West, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

England

Cheshire

Chester: Town Hall, 7 p. m., March 6.
West Kirby: Tudor Cinema, 3 p. m., March 1.

Essex

Chingford: Odeon Theater, South Chingford, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 2:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 3 p. m., March 1.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Auditorium, Admiral Semmes Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Sheffield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 3.
Pacific Grove: Pacific Grove High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.
Patterson (auspices Society, Newman): Patterson High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.
San Francisco (Society): Granada Theater, Ocean and Mission Streets, 11 a. m., Feb. 2.
Studio City (Thirty-sixth Church, Los Angeles): Studio City Theater, 12136 Ventura Boulevard, noon, Feb. 3.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Ancon Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Cristobal: Church Building, Thirteenth and Bolivar Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, 225 East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): William Hall High School, West Hartford, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, at head of Causeway, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, Clio Street and St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.
Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.
Jackson: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Markham, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Missouri

Neosho: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Montana

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.

Nebraska

Kearney: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 1.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Ohio

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7. Radiocast Station WTOL, 1230 kilocycles.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Civic Center Auditorium, Johnstone Avenue and Fifth Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 1.
Norman: Holmberg Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.
Seminole: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.
Upper Darby: Junior High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 1.

Texas

Odessa: High School Auditorium, facing Ninth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Temple: Church Auditorium, 318 North Second Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Washington

Wenatchee: Church Auditorium, Washington and Douglas, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

West Virginia

Morgantown: Reynolds Hall, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

U. S. Turns Down Plan For Building Shelters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Government has officially turned thumbs down on the idea of building air raid shelters in the United States, announcing that priority assistance for such construction would not be granted.

The policy was adopted by the War Production Board and, in a statement accompanying its announcement, civilian defense director F. H. La Guardia voiced full approval saying that "steel in guns and tanks and ships is better protection than steel in American air raid shelters."

A spokesman for the Office of Civilian Defense said air raid dangers in the United States were not comparable to those in Britain, and the worst this country would expect would be "taken" bombings rather than sustained air attacks.

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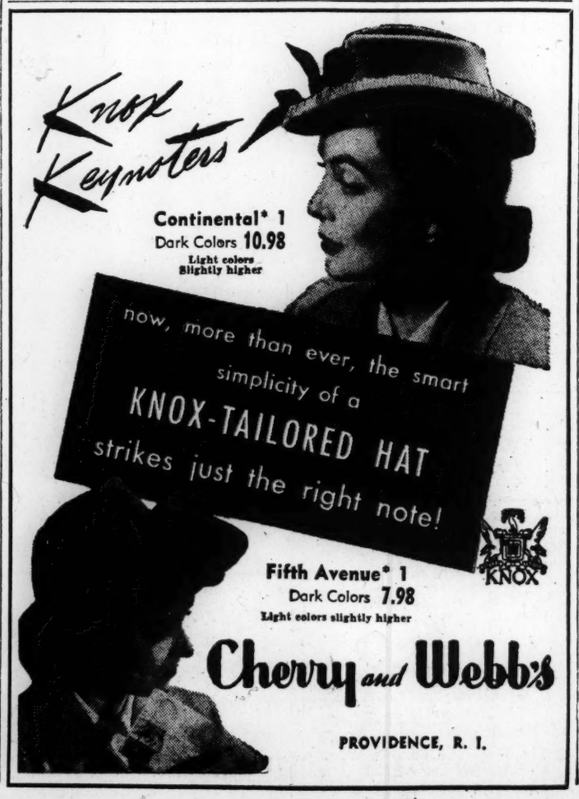

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Pearl Harbor to Speed Unified Command

Continued from Page 1

had made available to Britain and other countries fighting the Axis.

The report itself had stated that there was not sufficient materiel at Hawaii to maintain the armed forces on a permanent war basis, and this point prompted Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois to ask why the Government agreed "to sending our military and naval equipment to other countries when our most important outpost was inadequately supplied."

Popular Conclusion

The unanimous conclusion of the Roberts Board on this factor was, however, as follows:

"The national situation permitted only a partial filling of these requirements. However, presupposing timely dispositions by the Army and Navy Commands in Hawaii, the forces available to them were adequate to frustrate a surprise air attack or greatly mitigate its effectiveness.

Its main findings can be summarized as follows:

Guilty: Admiral Kimmel and General Short for failing to heed repeated warnings from the Navy and War Department in Washington making clear the imminence of war with Japan and for failing to carry out specific orders that short and long-range air reconnaissance be immediately instituted, and for failing to cooperate with each other in executing the agreed military plans for the defense of the Islands.

Conclusion: "In the light of the warnings and directions to take appropriate action, transmitted to both Commanders between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, and the obligation under the system of co-ordination then in effect for joint co-operative action on their part, it was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with the other respecting the meaning and intent of the warnings and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities.

"The attitude of each, that he was not required to inform himself of, and his lack of interest in, the measures undertaken by the other to carry out the responsibility assigned to such other under the provisions of the plans then in effect, demonstrated on the part of each a lack of appreciation of the responsibilities vested in them and inherent in their positions as Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and Commanding General, Hawaiian Department.

The Japanese attack was a complete surprise to the commanders, and they failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack.

"Each failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation.

"These errors of judgment were the effective causes for the success of the attack."

Derelictions: At 6:30 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 7—85 minutes before the Japanese air attack—a destroyer sighted a small Japanese submarine in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor and sank it. The action was reported to the proper authorities, the commission reported but no "alert warnings," were issued.

At 7:20 a. m. on the morning of Dec. 7, still ahead of the attack, the Army aircraft warning system picked up a large flight of planes 130 miles northeast of Oahu, reported the information to an Army Lieutenant who, the Roberts Board says, "assumed that the planes in question were friendly planes."

Contributions: The Commission cited the following factors as contributing to the success of the attacks:

Disregard of international law and custom relating to declaration of war by the Japanese and the adherence by the United States to such laws and customs.

Restrictions which prevented effective counterespionage.

Emphasis in the warning messages on the probability of aggressive Japanese action in the Far East, and on antisabotage measures.

Failure of the war department to reply to the message relating to the antisabotage measures instituted by the Commanding General, Hawaiian department.

Nonrecipt by the interested parties, prior to the attack, of the warning message of Dec. 7, 1941.

When the attack developed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, the officers and enlisted men of both services were present in sufficient number and were in fit condition to perform any duty. Except for a negligible number, the use of intoxicating liquor on the preceding evening did not affect their efficiency.

The Commission warmly praised the bravery and alertness of the subordinate commander and the men.

Exoneration: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, for keeping each other fully informed of the danger of war and for seeing that their subordinates were so informed.

Nearly a year ago Secretary Knox wrote to Secretary Stimson advising him of the increased gravity of the Far Eastern situation and suggested re-study of the problem of the security of the fleet while at Pearl Harbor.

Utmost Success, Welles Says

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26 (AP by radio)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said in a radio address Saturday night from the conference of American Foreign Ministers that "we have already met with the utmost measure of success in attaining the objectives we sought."

"We can truly say that this has been a meeting of deeds, not merely of words," Mr. Welles said. "For the first time in the history of hemisphere relations, joint action of the highest importance has been taken with unanimity."

Nazis Jam Talk

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Residents of the Brazilian capital reported yesterday that a powerful unidentified station playing Germanic music blanketed the 24-26-meter band Saturday night while it was carrying the speech of United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles on the Pan-American conference here.

The interference covered the exact minutes during which Mr. Welles was making his address to the United States. Listeners reported the station was silent before and after.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Of Part Played In Service Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today disclosed that she had used her influence to get men into "useful" posts in the Army, but said she had never, so far as she could remember, tried to keep a man from being called to the service.

In reply to a press conference question the President's wife explained how she had asked the Army to grant a 30-day stay to a college friend of one of her sons whom she had never seen who wanted to investigate the possibility of getting a more desirable place in the Canadian Army.

She said she did not know what the outcome had been, but explained, "I still think it is advantageous to get a round peg into a round hole when it is possible."

Mr. Roosevelt refused to comment on reports that she had taken steps to get Joseph Lash, former American Youth Congress President, and so-called Communist "fellow traveler" a commission in the Navy Intelligence.

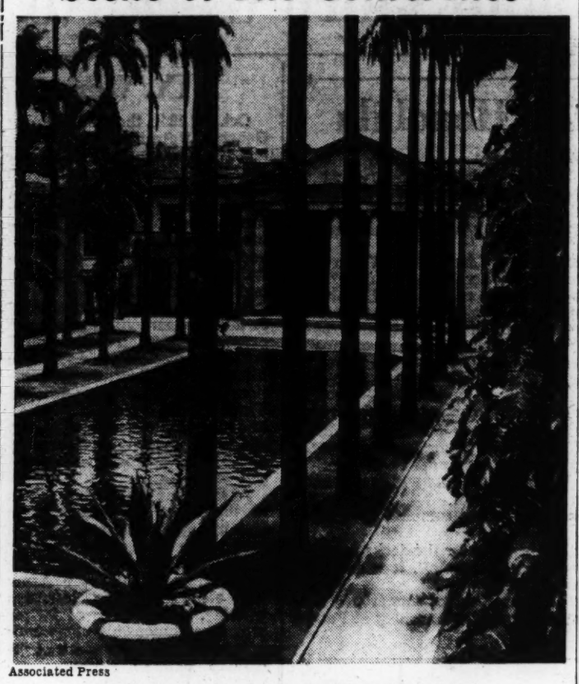
Sugar rationing will mean that she and the President wil have to get along on the pound a week to be allowed all Americans, Mrs. Roosevelt said. Neither she nor the President consumes much sugar and the White House will probably dispense with desserts and substitute salads, the President's wife indicated.

Prison Defense Workers To Get Merit Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Inmates of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta who voluntarily increased their production of defense articles more than 100 per cent in 1941 will be given a special "award of merit" by Attorney General Francis Biddle next Wednesday.

The Attorney General will go to Atlanta for an inspection tour of the institution which is specializing in turning out canvas products for the armed services. The prisoners work 46 hours weekly and are paid a small sum on a piece-work basis. Last month they produced nearly 1,000,000 pounds of canvas goods.

Scene of Rio Conference



Associated Press

Where Americas Made Their Decision

Here is Itamaraty Palace at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the Foreign Ministers of the 21 American Republics met to chart the course of the Western Hemisphere in relation to the world conflict.

Commons Showdown Due On Australia's Demands

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Churchill already had anticipated Mr. Curtin's final demand.

Nevertheless, opinion here does not see much to be gained by the mere inclusion of Australia in Westminister's innermost deliberations The view is held here that Australian claims already have full consideration in evolving the strategy for the whole war. Other dominion statesmen, notably Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie-King of Canada, are cited as supporting the existing arrangement.

Regarding Australia's call for immediate war supplies, for a Pacific War Council, and even its demand that the United Nations should at once take the offensive against Japan's strung-out communications, there is no reason to suppose that the British War Cabinet, in consultation with the Allies, either will, or can, radically and immediately change the present policy, which is based on a consideration of the war as a whole and on the limitations of men, equipment, and ships available to the United Nations.

Political Storm Brewing

It is around those questions that a political storm has been brewing since Mr. Churchill returned from the United States and which now is about to break. Some political observers foresee a deluge of criticism that might undermine the foundations of the present British Government. It is wise to recall, however, the number of so-called political crises which in the past 20 months have started as a flame, threatened to become a conflagration, but finally ended in a flicker.

At the same time there should be no underrating of the tension which prevails in political circles here on eve of the debate during which Mr. Churchill is expected to ask for a vote of confidence. Nor should the effect of this political uneasiness on the Prime Minister himself be dismissed lightly. It is stated on good authority that when he first returned from the United States he was determined to make an uncompromising and pugnacious stand on behalf of his Government and its policy.

His advisers, however, have impressed him with the seriousness of the political situation both here and, even more so, in the dominions.

Public opinion in Britain has hardened, too. Not that there seems to be any justification for the conclusion reached by one political columnist that Mr. Churchill's stock is falling sharply. A public opinion survey published by the News Chronicle only last week contradicts such a view, for it showed 89 per cent supporting the Churchill leadership—the biggest backing the Prime Minister ever has received in these polls.

But Mr. Churchill is expected to take a more conciliatory line in the forthcoming debate, recognizing that there is room for improvement in his administration, but insisting that Cabinet shifts in themselves can provide no short cut to the solution of acute problems.

Meanwhile, the press here, both editorially and in correspondence columns, has been suggesting that too much attention has been concentrated lately on individual failings which are seen as only symptoms of shortcomings in the British system.

Suggestions for Reform

For instance, use of facilities of modern communications to confer increasing responsibility on Whitehall is seen as undermining the authority and initiative of local governors and officials. This seems to have a considerable factor in the debacle in Malaya.

It is suggested that the forthcoming Commons debate should devote attention to translating the lessons of Malaya and Hong Kong toward consolidating the foundations of the rest of the British Commonwealth, and that the reform should immediately begin at home in Whitehall. It is admitted that such reforms cannot be achieved at a stroke of the pen nor can they be of much immediate aid to Australia, but it is felt that the evidence of Britain's determination to remodel the machinery of the British Commonwealth of Nations would be welcome to help counteract the impression, which evidently exists overseas, that Britain is taking an insular and selfish view of the Empire's present predicament.

However true it may be, the Government's excuse that each military failure is the result of a shortage of war materials is becoming very worn. At the same time, the coming debate doubtless will show once again the extent to which production is the key to United Nations victory.

Individual members of Parliament, as well as newspaper editorial writers, are renewing their plea for a supreme production chief here like Donald M. Nelson in the United States. One of the most constructive tasks for Parliament this week would be a concentration on seeing that the Government uses a still heavier and hotter iron to remove production shortcomings.

It is unfortunate that on the eve of a great debate political implications of the Pacific reverses should tend to distract attention here from the outcome of the brilliant statesmanship shown by Mr. Churchill in his visit to the North American Continent. Or, rather, that they appear to do so. For, in fact, it is recognized by thoughtful observers here that the Prime Minister's achievement in a consummation of Anglo-American understanding will survive the test of any future war developments.

Axis Propagandists Find Peru Severe

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 26 (AP)—Peruvian authorities have taken what are described as "severe measures against Axis propagandists," it was learned last night, as the result of an investigation made on information supplied by several persons who had been arrested.

Yesterday morning a decree was published cancelling permits to operate radio stations. Authorities said the measure affected only amateur and other private stations except the receiving installations of news agencies.

Commenting on Peru's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Saturday night, the morning newspaper El Comercio approved the action but said it would have been preferable for all the American nations to do the same thing. The paper stressed that neither Chile nor Ecuador, Peru's neighbors south and north, had broken with the Axis.

Mob Lynches Negro After Missouri Assault

SIKESTON, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—A mob broke into the City Jail, seized a Negro suspected of attempting to assault a soldier's wife, dragged him through the negro district and burned the body.

State police and deputy sheriffs patrolled this cotton milling community as a precaution against new violence after the lynching.

Assistant Police Chief Harold Wallace identified the Negro prisoner as Cleo Wright, and said he admitted he stabbed the wife of an Army sergeant, Sunday morning.

Mr. Wallace said Wright was shot three times by Patrolman Hess Perrigan after he stabbed the officer while being taken to jail.

"We tried to prevent it and couldn't," said Prosecutor David E. Blanton. He said a Grand Jury would be called to investigate. Gov. Forrest Donnell ordered an investigation.

Managua Honors Roosevelt

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 26 (AP)—Central Avenue, the principal street of this capital of Nicaragua, will become Roosevelt Avenue next Friday in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday, President Anastacio Somoza announced yesterday.

Nazi Vessel Moved

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 24, (AP)—The German freighter Tacoma, interned here since the scuttling of the pocket battleship Graf Spee, was ordered moved from her dock today to a harbor anchorage.

Port authorities acted in precaution against an attempt by the crew to scuttle the ship and obstruct the harbor.

Rio Moves To Implement Unity Plans

Continued from Page 1

few straggling, but significant subjects under debate.

In the economic field, broad program collaboration was laid down both for wartime and after the war.

Two new boards emerge as the most significant action in the fields of hemisphere defense. The General Staffs of all 21 countries are to maintain liaison through a permanent Inter-American Defense Commission at Washington, as provided in the resolution approved by the political committee.

Repression of subversive activities is headed up by a new seven-member board which is to choose its own headquarters.

Aid for Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 26 (AP)—War planes and antiaircraft guns soon will be enroute to Uruguay from the United States as the first shipment under the recent $17,000,000 lease-lend allocation, President A. Baldomir disclosed Jan. 24.

Future deliveries are expected to include small armed vessels for coastal patrol, artillery, small arms and munitions.

The President said the United States also had granted priorities on machinery for the Rio Negro power project, construction of which has been interrupted since German contractors were unable to obtain equipment.

MacArthur Wins House's Plaudits For Heroic Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, defender of the Philippines, was honored in the House today—his 62nd birthday—as "one of the outstanding Americans of all time."

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, the Majority Leader, told a cheering House that General MacArthur was "a great military leader and a brilliant strategist."

"Douglas McArthur is one of the outstanding Americans of all time," Mr. McCormack said. "In honoring him today, when he is waging the greatest fight of his career, we honor also every officer and enlisted man of his command."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York said that General MacArthur's leadership and devotion to duty in face of great odds was "an inspiration to the American people." Mr. Fish said the General was "an experienced, brilliant, able, and courageous officer."

"On this, his birthday anniversary, let us in the House of Representatives, including many who knew him well and admire him, send over to him and his hreoic American and Philippine soldiers a message of heartfelt congratulations for his brave and magnificent stand," Mr. Fish said.

Mr. Fish said that General MacArthur's succes sin organizing an island army "has been amply demonstrated in the glorious and gallant battle he is fighting against overwhelming Japanese forces."

U. S. Attacks Stop Foe, Sink 6 to 8 Transports

Continued from Page 1

through a sweeping attack launched from the right flank against Japanese positions.

This battle developed after Japanese landings and attacks on the west coast of Bataan Peninsula had forced the defenders back with what the War Department admits were "considerable losses."

"At this juncture, General MacArthur launched a heavy counter-attack on his extreme right, scoring a smashing success," the communiqué states.

"His powerful concentration of 155-millimeter artillery fired with deadly accuracy on the enemy lines. American and Filipino troops then charged. They found the Japanese infantry completely disorganized. Enemy troops fled from their positions, leaving hundreds of dead and large quantities of supplies and equipment on the battlefield.

"The effect of the success of this brilliant maneuver was to relieve the pressure on the left. The situation is now temporarily stabilized. However, a renewed attack by the enemy may be expected as soon as a reorganization has been effected."

Confined to Skirmishes

Last minute reports declare that fighting on Bataan is still confined to "relatively unimportant skirmishes on the west coast and in the vicinity of Subic Bay."

An unofficial count here indicates that the Navy has sunk at least 38 enemy craft since Dec. 7, while the Army has accounted for 13, giving a total of 51 Japanese naval and mercantile craft. This figure includes the large Japanese tanker fired by American bombers on Jan. 20 and the sinking of which has now been confirmed. It is believed certain, moreover, that some of the other ships known to have been hit by American bombs, shells or torpedoes were destroyed, although they were not observed to sink at the time of the attack.

The greatest satisfaction is felt here over the performance of American bombers and pursuit ships in competition with Japanese aircraft. Particularly pleasing to Washington is the manner in which the giant four-engined Flying Fortresses have been able to protect themselves against enemy pursuit attacks. Today's report that seven Flying Fortresses shot down five Japanese pursuit ships without sustaining damage, supplements a recent announcement that five Flying Fortresses, attacked by a swarm of pursuit craft, shot down nine enemy airplanes with the loss of only two bombers and damage to one.

It has been apparent from almost the beginning of Far Eastern hostilities that American pursuit ships were able to inflict telling damage upon any and all Japanese bombers and fighter craft encountered.

According to an Associated Press report from the Chinese Capital of Chungking, American volunteer fliers fighting with the Chinese have shot down 190 Japanese planes against a loss of only five of their own craft up to last Saturday. This does not include Japanese planes destroyed on the ground. The American volunteers use Curtiss-Wright P-40s.

Only the other day, it was reported authoritatively that American planes and antiaircraft fire in the Philippines had accounted for approximately 130 Japanese warplanes.

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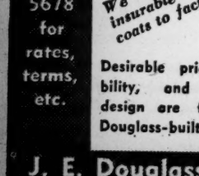
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Roberts Board Finds Kimmel and Short Were Negligent in Pearl Harbor Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The full text of the Roberts Commission report on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, follows:

Jan. 23, 1942

The President,
The White House.

Sir: The undersigned were appointed by Executive Order of Dec. 18, 1941, which defined our duties as a Commission thus:

"To ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by Japanese armed forces upon the Territory of Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941.

"The purposes of the required inquiry and report are to provide bases for sound decisions whether any derelictions of duty or errors of judgment on the part of United States Army or Navy personnel contributed to such successes as were achieved by the enemy on the occasion mentioned, and if so, what these derelictions or errors were and who were responsible therefor."

The Congress speedily supplemented the Executive Order by granting the Commission power to summon witnesses and examine them under oath.

The Commission held three meetings in Washington, Dec. 18, 19, and 20, and on the latter day proceeded to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, where the Commission arrived Dec. 22 and held meetings Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 26 at the headquarters of the Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, and Dec. 27, 29, 30, and 31, 1941, and Jan. 2 and 3, 1942, at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, and Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu. Jan. 10 the Commission left Honolulu for Washington, D. C., held meetings Jan. 12, 13, and 14, arrived at Washington Jan. 15 and held further meetings Jan. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

The Commission examined 127 witnesses and received a large number of documents. All members of the military and naval establishments and civil officers and citizens who were thought to have knowledge of facts pertinent to the inquiry, were summoned and examined under oath. All persons in the Island of Oahu who believed they had knowledge of such facts were publicly requested to appear and a number responded to the invitation and gave evidence.

Various rumors and hearsay statements have been communicated to the Commission. The Commission has sought to find and examine witnesses who might be expected to have knowledge respecting them. We believe that our findings of fact sufficiently dispose of most of them.

The evidence touches subjects which in the national interest should remain secret. We have therefore refrained from quotation of testimony or documentary proof. Our findings, however, have been made with the purpose fully and accurately to reflect the testimony, which as respects matters of fact is substantially without contradiction.

Deficiency in Matériel

It is true, as we have found, that due to the enormous demand on the nation's capacity to produce munitions and war supplies, there was a deficiency in the provision of materiel for the Hawaiian area. This was but natural, in the circumstances, and was well known to the government departments and local commanders. We have made no detailed findings on the subject, since as will appear from our report, we find that this deficiency did not affect the critical fact of failure to take appropriate measures with the means available.

At our hearings reference was made to what has long been a matter of common knowledge: that there are and have been diverse views of national policy respecting the basing of the entire United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor T. H. We feel that the national policy in this matter is one that has been settled by those responsible for such decisions and that it is not within our province—that of finding the facts respecting the attack of Dec. 7 and the responsibility for the resulting damage to the United States—to discuss any such topic.

Regrettable loss of life and extensive damage resulted from the air raid. The nature of that damage and the details of the measures taken to repair it have no direct bearing on the execution of the mandate appointing this Commission, and the subject is dealt with in our report only to the extent that it bears on questions of responsibility for the disaster.

The evidence taken covered a wide scope. The Commission intentionally invited such latitude of testimony and inquiry in the belief that thereby incidental light might be thrown upon the main issues involved. As an example, the Commission heard evidence to show what had been done at Pearl Harbor and on the island of Oahu by naval and military commands subsequent to Dec. 7, 1941, in the view that this might throw some light upon the matters submitted for our consideration.

Again, the Commission heard much testimony as to the population of Hawaii, its composition and the attitude and disposition of the persons composing it in the belief that the facts disclosed might aid in appraising the results of investigative, counter-espionage and antisabotage work done antecedent to the attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

The Commission visited the naval base at Pearl Harbor and airfields of the military and naval establishments, as well as the Army posts and forts and certain of the coast fortifications on the Island of Oahu.

The minutes of each meeting of the Commission are of record. The statements of witnesses received in the meetings previous to that of Dec. 22 have been recorded in summaries. All testimony received at the meeting of Dec. 22 and the subsequent meetings was stenographically reported and transcribed.

The oral evidence received amounts to 1,887 typewritten pages, and records and documents examined exceed 3,000 printed pages in number.

Appended hereto is a map of the Island of Oahu showing the location of the principal and military establishments.

All the testimony and evidence, received have been considered, and as the result of its deliberations the Commission submits the following:

I. Findings of Fact

About 7:55 a. m. Honolulu time (1:25 p. m., E. S. T.), on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese forces attacked Army and Navy installations and ships of the Pacific Fleet in Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Although the United States and Japan were at peace on that morning, Japan planned to announce to the Secretary of State of the United States at 1 p. m. that day E. S. T. (7:30 a. m. Honolulu time) the severance of diplomatic relations and simultaneously to attack the island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. The military preparations for this breach of international faith and honor were put in train and the forces for its consummation had been dispatched weeks prior to any initiation of the planned severance of relations.

II. Hawaiian Island Area

The Territory of Hawaii comprises the group of islands known as "The Hawaiian Islands." This group consists of the larger islands—Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai—and a number of smaller islands. They extend from Hawaii in the south some 300 miles in a northwesterly direction, including Kauai in the north. For purposes of certain developments and protection, the islands of Midway, Wake, Johnston, Palmyra, Christmas and Canton had been placed under the responsible naval and military heads in the Hawaiian area.

The importance of the Territory of Hawaii from a national defense standpoint is the fact that Pearl Harbor, the main outlying naval base in the Pacific, is located in the Island of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian group. For this reason all measures for the protection and defense of the Territory have centered in and around Oahu, the other islands being garrisoned by minor forces only. A main outlying naval base, such as Pearl Harbor, is intended for the use of the fleet for taking on fuel and supplies, for recreation and rest of the fleet personnel and for the repair and refitting of ships.

III. Conflicting Policies

It has been well known that the policy of the United States as to affairs in the Pacific was in conflict with the policies of other governments. It was realized by the State, War and Navy Departments of the United States that unless these policies were reconciled war in the Pacific was inevitable.

IV. Army-Navy Responsibility

Plans and preparations against the contingency of war are the joint responsibility of the military and naval authorities, and within the limits of funds and authorizations provided by the Congress were being ceaselessly carried out.

Under these plans the general function of the Army is to conduct military operations in direct defense of United States territory. The general function of the Navy is to conduct naval operations to gain and maintain control of vital sea areas, thereby contributing to the defense of the coastal frontiers.

Specific plans for the protection of the Hawaiian area against every contingency had been prepared. These included joint Army and Navy war plans and War Department and Navy Department plans subsidiary thereto which establish the Hawaiian coastal frontier, assign tasks and forces to both Army and Navy for its joint defense, and prescribe that the system of coordination between the responsible Army and Navy Commanders shall be by mutual co-operation.

Report Amazes Honolulu

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, Jan. 26

Honolulu was astonished by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts' special commission's report, which was even stronger than some of the wildest "rumors" concerning reasons why the Japanese caught Oahu flatfooted in the Dec. 7 raid.

Both Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, whom the commission accused of "dereliction of duty" in failing to make specific preparations for the attack, left Honolulu some time ago and there was no official comment here on the report.

Intensely interested service men and civilians bought out newspaper extras by the thousands. It was like hearing "that other shoe" drop to the floor in the room above after the long, anxious wait since Admiral Kimmel and General Short were relieved of their commands.

Particular amazement was caused by the commission's revelation that although a Japanese submarine was sunk off Pearl Harbor more than an hour before the raid, no general alarm was sounded.

Besides verifying many rumors that had been afloat persistently since the attack, the report brought out many facts which had not even been whispered outside high official circles.

The most common unofficial reaction could be summed up in this way:

"It's a good thing. It will clear the air and clear the decks for the hard job ahead. The report contains a lesson for all. It will make the entire Hawaiian area more alert from now on."

One unofficial criticism of the report expressed by numerous persons was that it failed to tell what happened that morning at Pearl Harbor.

V. Responsibility Fixed

The responsibility for the joint defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier rested upon the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, and the Commandant Fourteenth Naval District, the latter acting as a subordinate of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. The Commander in Chief of the fleet, in addition, was assigned the task of protecting the territory within the Hawaiian naval coastal frontier by destroying hostile expeditions and by supporting land and air forces in denying the enemy the use of land positions within that frontier, and the further task of covering the operations of the Hawaiian coastal frontier forces. The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, could properly deal respecting defense measures and dispositions with either the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet or the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District.

The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet from Feb. 1, 1941, to Dec. 17, 1941, was Admiral Husband E. Kimmel. The Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, from April 11, 1940, to date is Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch. The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, Feb. 7, 1941, to Dec. 17, 1941, was Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short.

A joint defense plan entitled "Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan, Hawaiian Coastal Frontier," was prepared by General Short and Rear Admiral Bloch, the latter acting under the direction of Admiral Kimmel. Each commander adopted a standing operating procedure, or standing orders, to carry out his obligation under the joint agreement. This Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan was intended to become operative upon order of the War and Navy Departments or as agreed upon by the local commanders in the case of an emergency, a threat of hostile action, or the occurrence of war.

VI. Means for Defense

The means available to the Army, for the fulfillment of its mission, consist of coast defense and antiaircraft artillery, mobile ground forces, the Hawaiian Air Force, and an aircraft warning service. The supporting elements of the Navy consist of local naval defense forces comprising light surface craft and shore-based aircraft not assigned to the fleet.

The fleet, as such, was not charged with the defense of Pearl Harbor, except that certain aircraft attached to the fleet, when present, and the antiaircraft weapons of such units of the fleet as were in port, were available.

It was recognized that, prior to furnishing the full war-strength garrison, insufficient forces were available to maintain all the defenses on a war footing for extended periods of time. The responsible commanders made numerous recommendations to the War and Navy Departments for additional forces, equipment and funds which they deemed necessary to insure the defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier under any eventuality.

The national situation permitted only a partial filling of these requirements. However, presupposing timely dispositions by the Army and Navy commands in Hawaii, the forces available to them were adequate to frustrate a surprise air attack or greatly to mitigate its effectiveness.

VII. Speedy Action Urged

In a letter of Jan. 24, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy advised the Secretary of War that the increased gravity of the Japanese situation had prompted a restudy of the problem of the security of the Pacific Fleet while in Pearl Harbor.

The writer stated: "If war eventuates with Japan, it is believed easily possible that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet or the naval base at Pearl Harbor."

The writer stated that the "inherent possibilities of a major disaster" warranted further speedy action to "increase the joint readiness of the Army and Navy to withstand a raid of the character mentioned. . . ."

The letter proceeded:

"The dangers envisaged in their order of importance and probability are considered to be: (1) air-bombing attack, (2) air-torpedo plane attack, (3) sabotage, (4) submarine attack, (5) mining, (6) bombardment by gunfire."

It stated the defense against all but the first two were then satisfactory, described the probable character of an air attack and urged consideration by the Army of dispositions to discover and meet such attack and provision of additional equipment therefor.

It concluded with recommendations for the revision of joint defense plans with special emphasis on the co-ordination of Army and Navy operations against surprise aircraft raids. It also urged the conduct of joint exercises to train the forces to meet such raids.

The Secretary of War replied on Feb. 7, 1941, giving the present and prospective status of the Hawaiian Department in respect of airplanes and antiaircraft artillery and stating with respect to the other proposals of the Secretary of the Navy that a copy of the letter was being forwarded to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, with direction to him to co-operate with the local naval authorities in making the suggested measures effective.

Admiral Kimmel and General Short received copies of these letters at about the same time they assumed the commands which they held on Dec. 7, 1941. Rear Admiral Bloch also received copies.

The Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan, and plans subsidiary thereto, envisaged the possibility of an air attack and estimated that, if made, it would most likely occur at dawn. An agreement between the Hawaiian Air Force and the commander, Navy Patrol Wing 2, established the responsibilities for the joint use and operation of the available air forces of the Army and Navy. The Standing Operating Procedure Hawaiian Department, and standing orders of the United States Pacific Fleet and the Fourteenth Naval District also prescribed measures for protection against air attack. Frequent joint drills and exercises were conducted during the year 1941 to insure such measures would be effective.

VIII. Secretaries in Contact

For months prior to Dec. 7, 1941, the Secretary of State was repeatedly in contact with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, not only in Cabinet meetings but in meetings of the War Council; and on the occasions of those contacts and in conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, discussed negotiations with Japan and the growing tensity of the relations of the United States with Japan. At meetings of the War Council the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations were also present

The Secretary of State constantly kept the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy informed of the progress of the negotiations, and all three of these officials were cognizant of the growing threat of hostilities and of the military and naval needs and measures consequent thereupon.

The Secretaries of War and Navy were in constant touch with the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations, and imparted to them the information received from the Secretary of State and the results of their conferences with him. The latter officers in turn advised the responsible commanders in the field of the progress of events and of the growing threat of hostilities.

The responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area were aware that previous Japanese actions and demonstrated Axis methods indicated that hostile action might be expected prior to a declaration of war.

IX. Warned of War Threat

Oct. 16, 1941, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, and the Commander in Chief of the fleet were advised by the War and Navy Departments of the changes in the Japanese Cabinet, of the probability of hostilities between Japan and Russia and of the possibility of an attack by Japan on Great Britain and the United States.

Both commanders were warned to take precautions and to make preparatory dispositions which would not disclose their strategic intentions or constitute provocation as against Japan. Admiral Kimmel made certain dispositions of units of the fleet and placed additional security measures in effect in the operating areas outside Pearl Harbor.

At that time various task forces of the Navy were engaged in training operations and maneuvers which were deemed highly important to the training of the fleet personnel, and the Army was also conducting intensive training, particularly of its air arm. The responsible commanders testified that to undertake increased defense measures respecting Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian area would necessitate curtailment of training, if not its virtual suspension, and they thought the situation was not such as to require this.

Nov. 24, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to Admiral Kimmel in which he stated that in the opinion of the Navy Department a surprise aggressive movement in any direction by the Japanese, including an attack on the Philippines, or Guam, was a possibility. That the doubt as to favorable outcome of pending negotiations, the statements of the Japanese Government, and the movements of its army and naval forces, supported this opinion. The communication enjoined secrecy to prevent complication of the tense existing situation.

The message advised that the Chief of Staff of the Army required that the local senior Army officers be advised that he concurred in the dispatch. This message was seen by both the Commander in Chief of the fleet and the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department.

The responsible commanders in Hawaii knew that negotiations had been continued through October and November, and were awaiting further developments. Nov. 27, 1941, the Chief of Staff of the Army informed the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, that the negotiations with Japan seemed to be ended, with little likelihood of their resumption; that Japanese action was unpredictable; that hostilities on the part of Japan were momentarily possible; that in the event hostilities could not be avoided the United States desired that this Nation should not commit the first overt act; the Department Commander was not to be restricted to any course which would jeopardize his defense.

Orders for Preparation

The message directed him, even prior to hostile action, to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as he deemed necessary, but to carry them out in such a way as not to alarm the civil population or disclose his intent. He was directed to restrict the information contained in the message to the minimum of essential officers and to report to the Chief of Staff the measures taken. The purport of this message was communicated by the Department Commander to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

On the same day (Nov. 27, 1941) the Chief of Military Intelligence sent a message to the Intelligence Officer on the Staff of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, directing him to inform the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff that negotiations with Japan had practically ceased; that hosilities might ensue, and that subversive activities might be expected.

On the same day (Nov. 27, 1941) the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, which stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning; that the negotiations with Japan in an effort to stabilize conditions in the Pacific had ended; that Japan was expected to make an aggressive move within the next few days; that an amphibious expedition against either the Philiplines, Thai or Kran Peninsula, or possibly Borneo, was indicated by the number and equipment of Japanese troops and the organization of their Navy task forces.

It directed the execution of a defensive deployment in preparation for carrying out war tasks. It stated that Guam, Samoa, and Continental Districts had been directed to take appropriate measures against sabotage and that a similar warning was being sent by the War Department. It ordered the addressee to inform naval districts and Army authorities. The Commander in Chief of the fleet communicated the purport of this message to the general commanding the Hawaii Department of the Army.

At the time of our hearing General Short had no independent recollection of the last-mentioned message, although he felt that it must have been shown to him.

Nov. 27, 1941, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, in response to the direction of the Chief of Staff that he report measures taken, informed the Chief of Staff that he had alerted his command against sabotage and that he was maintaining liaison with the Navy. No reply referring to this message was sent by the War Department; but General Short testified that he considered the Adjutant General's message referred to in the next succeeding paragraph a reply.

Nov. 28, 1941, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, received from the Adjutant General of the Army a message stating that the critical situation required every precaution to be taken at once against subversive activities, within the scope of the Army's responsibility; that all necessary measures be taken to protect military establishments, property, and equipment against sabotage, against propaganda affecting Army personnel, and against all espionage.

The message disclaimed ordering any illegal measures, and warned that protective measures should be confined to those essential to security, so as to avoid unnecessary publicity and alarm. The message stated that identic communications were being sent to all air stations, and on Nov. 28 the Chief of the Army Air Forces sent such an identic message to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Air Force.

Report on Measures Taken

Nov. 29, 1941, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, replied to the last mentioned message, outlining at length and in detail the measures taken to prevent sabotage of military establishments and property and essential industrial and public utility installations. No reply was sent by the War Department to this message. General Short testified that he considered this series of messages a tacit agreement that the measures taken were all that were intended by the department.

Nov. 29, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the Commander in Chief of the fleet, which was in substance a quotation of the Chief of Staff's dispatch of Nov. 27 to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department; and in addition directed the addressee to take no offensive action until Japan had committed an overt act, and ordered certain action in case hostilities should occur.

Nov. 30, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a dispatch to the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and also forwarded the message to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet for his information, in which it was stated the indications were that Japan was about to launch an attack on the Kra Isthmus, directing the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet to do certain scouting, but to avoid the appearance of attacking. Admiral Kimmel testified that he had viewed this message as indicating that the Navy Department was not expecting a Japanese attack on Hawaii.

The Navy Department sent three messages to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, the first of Dec. 3, 1941, stated that it was believed certain Japanese consulates were destroying their codes and burning secret documents; the second of Dec. 4, 1941, instructed the addressee to destroy confidential documents and means of confidential communication, retaining only such as were necessary, the latter to be destroyed in event of emergency (this was sent to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet for information only); and the third of Dec. 6, 1941, directing that in view of the tense situation the naval commands on the outlying Pacific islands might be authorized to destroy confidential papers then or later, under conditions of greater emergency, and that those essential to continued operations should be retained until the last moment.

The foregoing messages did not create in the minds of the responsible officers in the Hawaiian area apprehension as to probable imminence of air raids. On the contrary, they only served to emphasize in their minds the danger from sabotage and surprise submarine attack. The necessity for taking a state-of-war readiness which would have been required to avert or meet an air-raid attack was not considered.

X. Japan's Movements Disclosed

Dec. 1, 1941, the Director of Naval Intelligence issued a bulletin which, under the caption "Japanese Naval Situation," stated:

"Deployment of naval forces to the southward has indicated clearly that extensive preparations are under way for hostilities. At the same time troop transports and freighters are pouring continually down from Japan and Northern China coast ports headed south, apparently for French Indo-China and Formosan ports.

"Present movements to the south appear to be carried out by small individual units, but the organization of an extensive task force, now definitely indicated, will probably take sharper form in the next few days. To date this task force, under the command of the Commander in Chief, Second Fleet, appears to be sub-divided into two major task groups, one gradually concentrating off the Southeast Asiatic Coast, the other in the mandates.

"Each constitutes a strong striking force of heavy and light cruisers, units of the combined Air Force, destroyer and submarine squadrons. Although one division of battleships also may be assigned, the major capital ship strength remains in home waters, as well as the greatest portion of the carriers."

The Naval Intelligence Service in Hawaii, due to lack of information indicating that the bulk of Japanese carriers were at sea, concluded that they were in home ports.

Short's Reaction: 'Nothing to Say'

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 26

Lieut. Gen Walter C. Short declined last night to comment on findings of a special commission which accused him and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel of dereliction of duty preceding the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Asked if he wished to make a statement, General Short replied:

"Not a word."

He and Mrs. Short, since their return from Hawaii shortly after he was relieved as Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Dean of Oklahoma City.

XI. Warning Of Attack

At about noon E. S. T. (6:30 a. m., Honolulu time), Dec. 7, an additional warning message indicating an almost immediate break in relations between the United States and Japan was dispatched by the Chief of Staff after conference with the Chief of Naval Operations, for the information of responsible Army and Navy commanders.

Every effort was made to have the message reach Hawaii in the briefest possible time, but due to conditions beyond the control of any one concerned the delivery of this urgent message was delayed until after the attack.

XII. Air Attack Doubted

The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, the Commander in Chief of the fleet and the Commandant Fourteenth Naval District, their senior subordinates, and their principal staff officers, considered the possibility of air raids.

Without exception, they believed that the chances of such a raid while the Pacific Fleet was based upon Pearl Harbor were practically nil. The attack of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, was therefore a complete surprise to each of them.

While General Short and Admiral Kimmel conferred frequently with respect to joint Army-Navy plans and procedure, they did not, on or subsequent to Nov. 27, 1941, hold any conference specifically directed to the meaning of the messages received from the War and Navy Departments or concerning action required to be taken pursuant to those messages.

For some time prior to Nov. 27 1941, the War Department and the Navy Department had under consideration the possibility of sending Army airplanes to Wake and Midway and withdrawing Marine planes then on those islands; of relieving Marines stationed there by the substitution of units of the Army. General Short, Admiral Kimmel and Rear Admiral Bloch had been in conference concerning this proposal.

At the time of the receipt of the messages of Nov. 27 by Admiral Kimmel and General Short, respectively, this proposal was a subject of discussion. General Short held discussions with Admiral Kimmel on Nov. 27, Dec. 1, 2, and 3 concerning this matter in an effort to compose certain differences of view.

At one of these conferences Admiral Kimmel inquired of his war planes officer, Captain McMorris, who was present, concerning the probability of a surprise air attack on Oahu. According to General Short, Captain McMorris replied there was no probability of such an attack; and, according to Captain McMorris, his reply was that the Japanese would never so attack. According to the testimony, Admiral Kimmel and General Short did not discuss means or measures for Hawaiian defense to be adopted in the light of the messages.

Independent Action Taken

On and after Nov. 27, 1941, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, and the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, independently took such action as each deemed appropriate to the existing situation. Neither informed the other specifically of the action he was taking, and neither inquired of the other whether or not any action had been taken, nor did they consult as to the appropriateness of the actions taken by them respectively.

After receipt of the message of Nov. 27 the following action was taken:

The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, ordered Alert No. 1 (see next succeeding paragraph) into effect on Nov. 27, and it was maintained in effect until Dec. 7. At the same time he ordered that the aircraft warning system operate daily from 4 a. m. to 7 a. m. The Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, in his capacity as base defense officer, called a conference of all the destroyer commanders of the inshore patrol, advised him that something might happen, and that they should be on the alert.

The Commander in Chief of the Fleet made certain dispositions of units of the fleet for the purpose of strengthening his outposts to the south and west of the Hawaiian Islands, and also issued an order that any Japanese submarine found in the operating areas around the Island of Oahu should be attacked. This order went beyond the authority given him by the Navy Department.

In the Hawaiian Department's standing operating procedure governing the defense of the Hawaiian Coastal Frontier, three states of readiness were prescribed, known as Alert No. 1, Alert No. 2 and Alert No. 3. Alert No. 1 was thus defined:

"This alert is a defense against acts of sabotage and uprisings within the islands, with no threat from without."

Alert No. 2 was thus defined:

"This alert is applicable to a condition more serious than Alert No. 1. Security against attacks from hostile subsurface, surface and aircraft, in addition to defense against acts of sabotage and uprisings, is provided."

Alert No. 3 was thus defined:

"This alert requires occupation of all field positions by all units, prepared for maximum defense of Oahu and the Army installations on outlying islands."

XIII. Responsibilities of Army

The responsibilities of the Army included the installation and operation of an aircraft warning system for the detection of water-borne and air-borne craft at a distance from the coast. Throughout the late spring and summer of 1941 the Army was engaged in the installation of permanent facilities for this purpose on the Hawaiian Islands. Permanent installations had not, on Dec. 7, 1941, been completed.

By Nov. 27, 1941, certain mobile equipment had been installed at temporary locations, and was being operated intermittently throughout the day for the purpose of training personnel in its operation. On Nov. 27, 1941, in connection with the order for Alert No. 1, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, ordered that this system be operated each day during the period from 4 a. m. until 7 a. m. It was intended that in the near future the Navy should have officer personnel in the information center, but up to Dec. 7 such officers had not been designated.

In accordance with the order in effect, the system closed at 7 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 7. A noncommissioned officer who had been receiving training requested that he be allowed to remain at one of the stations, and was granted leave so to do. At about 7:02 a. m., he discovered what he thought was a large flight of planes slightly east of north of Oahu, at a distance of about 130 miles. He reported this fact at 7:20 a. m. to a lieutenant of the Army who was at the central information desk, having been detailed there to familiarize himself with the operation of the system.

This inexperienced lieutenant, having information that certain United States planes might be in the vicinity at the time, assumed that the planes in question were friendly planes, and took no action with respect to them. The recording of the observation made indicated that these airplanes were tracked toward the island then lost.

On Nov. 27, 1941, there was sufficient partially trained personnel available to operate the aircraft warning system throughout 24 hours of the day, as installed in its temporary locations. An arc of nearly 360 degrees around Oahu could have been covered.

Admiral Kimmel, on and prior to Dec. 7, 1941, assumed that the aircraft warning system was being fully operated by the Army, but made no inquiry after reading any of the messages of October and November from the War and Navy Departments as to what the fact was with respect to its operation.

XIV. No Sunday Patrol

The Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan provided that, when it became effective, the Army should conduct an inshore airplane patrol, covering the circumference of the Island of Oahu to a distance of about 20

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Commission States U. S. Commanders Did Not Heed Orders to Defend Hawaii

(Continued from Page 10)

miles. Prior to Dec. 7, 1941, no inshore patrol was conducted, except during drills and maneuvers. Pilots were being trained on week days, and the training involved flying around the confines of Oahu from about 8 o'clock in the morning through the day. On Sunday morning no inshore airplane patrol was conducted.

XV. Plan Not in Operation

Under the Joint Coastal Frontier Defense Plan, when the plan became effective the Navy was to conduct distant air reconnaissance, rediating from Oahu to a distance of from 700 to 800 miles. Prior to Dec. 7, 1941, no distant reconnaissances were conducted, except during drills and maneuvers.

The fleet from time to time had task forces operating in various areas off the Island of Oahu, and in connection with such operations carrier and patrol planes conducted reconnaissances of the operating areas. The sectors searched, however, constituted but small areas of the total arc of 360 degrees, and rarely extended to a radius of 700 miles.

Means were available for distant reconnaissance which would have afforded a measure of security against a surprise air attack.

General Short assumed that the Navy was conducting distant reconnaissance, but after seeing the warning messages of October and November from the War and Navy Departments he made no inquiry with respect to the distant reconnaissance, if any, being conducted by the Navy.

XVI. Spies on Island of Oahu

There were, prior to Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese spies on the Island of Oahu. Some were Japanese consular agents and others were persons having no open relations with the Japanese Foreign Service. These spies collected, and through various channels transmitted, information to the Japanese Empire respecting the military and naval establishments and dispositions on the island.

In Hawaii the local Army intelligence service has always devoted itself to matters pertaining to Army personnel and property and the local naval intelligence service to matters pertaining to Navy personnel and property. In addition, prior to the establishment of an office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Hawaii, naval intelligence investigated enemy activities amongst the civil population.

When the bureau's office was established it was agreed by the three governmental agencies that the bureau should take over and become primarily responsible for investigation of matters connected with the civil population, and that the three services should co-operate with each other. Efforts were made by the bureau to uncover espionage activities in Hawaii.

The United States being at peace with Japan, restrictions imposed prevented resort to certain methods of obtaining the content of messages transmitted by telephone or radio telegraph over the commercial lines operating between Oahu and Japan. The bureau and the local intelligence staffs were unable, prior to Dec. 7, to obtain and make available significant information respecting Japanese planes and fleet movements in the direction of Hawaii.

In the summer of 1941 there were more than 200 consular agents acting under the Japanese consul who was stationed in Honolulu, territory of Hawaii. The naval district intelligence office raised a question with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with the intelligence officer of the Hawaiian Department of the Army whether these agents should not be arrested for failing to register as agents of a foreign principal as required by statutes of the United States.

No Action Against Agents

In conferences respecting this question, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, objected to the arrest of any such persons at least until they had been given notice and an opportunity to register, asserting that their arrest would tend to thwart the efforts which the Army had made to create friendly sentiment toward the United States on the part of Japanese aliens resident in Hawaii and American citizens of Japanese descent resident in Hawaii and create unnecessary bad feeling. No action was taken against the agents.

It was believed that the center of Japanese espionage in Hawaii was the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu. It has been discovered that the Japanese Consul sent to and received from Tokyo in his own and other names many messages on commercial radio circuits. This activity greatly increased toward Dec. 7, 1941.

The contents of these messages, if it could have been learned, might have furnished valuable information. In view of the peaceful relations with Japan and the consequent restrictions on the activities of the investigating agencies they were unable prior to Dec. 7 to obtain and examine messages transmitted through commercial channels by the Japanese Consul, or by persons acting for him.

It is now apparent that through their intelligence service the Japanese had complete information. They evidently knew that no task force of the United States was anywhere in the sector northeast, north, and northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. They evidently knew that up to Dec. 6 no plane reconnaissance was maintained in any sector. They evidently knew that up to Dec. 6 no inshore airplane patrol was being maintained around the periphery of Oahu.

They knew from maps which they had obtained the exact location of vital air fields, hangars, and other structures. They also knew accurately where certain important naval vessels would be berthed. Their fliers had the most detailed maps, courses, and bearings, so that each could attack a given vessel or field. Each seems to have been given a specified mission.

XVII. Some Precautions Taken

The passes and liberty granted the personnel of the Army and Navy in Hawaii on Saturday, Dec. 6, were normal for a period when the forces were not upon a war footing, with the following exceptions: the normal Army guard had been increased by approximately 100 per cent; two battalions of infantry were held in reserve for anti-sabotage defense; antiaircraft gun crews were maintained on ships in harbor for instant defense; all Navy personnel, with the exception of those authorized to be absent were required to be in their quarters at midnight; all places of amusement in Honolulu and all entertainments at the Army posts were closed at midnight; all saloons and drinking places in Honolulu were closed at midnight.

On the night of Dec. 6 numerous officers of the Army and Navy attended social functions at various points on the island of Oahu, principally the usual Saturday functions at the various posts and naval establishments. The commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, were both guests at dinners away from their posts of command on that evening, but returned to their quarters at an early hour.

The percentages of strength in the Army present for duty on the island of Oahu at 8:00 a. m., Dec. 7, 1941, reported by all major echelons and posts, were: Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, 90 per cent; Twenty-fifth Infantry Division, 85.6 per cent; Coast Artillery Corps, 87.5 per cent; Air Force, 88.9 per cent; miscellaneous, including Department Headquarters, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Medical, 92 per cent. Estimated general percentage 88.8 per cent.

Reports from large ships and destroyers that were in Pearl Harbor during the attack show 60 per cent of officers on board, and 96 per cent of the men. Of seventy-five vessels of the fleet, of all kinds, 49 commanding officers were aboard during the attack, and 22 were en route to their ships, one was on another ship, and one was on authorized leave, which leaves two for whom we are unable to account.

No Excessive Drinking Seen

Intoxicating liquor is sold on the island of Oahu, and men on pass or on liberty have the opportunity to buy and consume it. Following the established procedure, at home and abroad, the Army exercises disciplinary control of men on pass through its military police, and the Navy of men on liberty by the use of shore patrols.

These organizations take into custody any person showing evidence of intoxication. On the night of Dec. 6-7, 1941, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m., arrests of soldiers by the military police for intoxication, were 38, and arrests of sailors by the Navy shore patrol, for intoxication, were four.

By comparison the arrests of civilians for drunkenness on that night were 39. Thorough inquiry disclosed there is no evidence of excessive drinking by any officer of either service on that night.

The evidence shows that as respects the use of intoxicating liquor and intoxication, the conditions amongst the men of the Army and of the Navy on the night of Dec. 6 compare closely with similar conditions for the several preceding months.

On Saturday, Dec. 6, 1941, the usual percentage of enlisted strength entitled to passes or liberty took advantage of such privilege to spend the afternoon or evening in the city of Honolulu.

Application of this ratio to total numbers of all services then on the island of Oahu and in Pearl Harbor, amounted to about 75,900 men, indicates that no less than 11,000 soldiers, sailors and Marines visited Honolulu that afternoon and evening.

In normal times more enlisted men of both services are absent from duty by permission on Saturday nights than on other nights; and on Saturday nights more officers are customarily absent than on week-day nights.

On the morning of Sunday, Dec. 7, Army posts and naval vessels and stations were adequately manned, for the readiness and alert then in effect, by men fit for duty.

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They Reported on Pearl Harbor

This Board has completed its task of fixing the responsibility for the attack on Pearl Harbor. Left to right: Brig. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, of the Army Air Corps; Admiral William H. Standley, retired, former Chief of Naval Operations; Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts; Rear Admiral J. M. Reeves, retired, former Commander in Chief of the Fleet; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired, and Walter Bruce Howe, Recorder.

XVIII. Combined Raid and Attack

The attack on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, was a combined air raid and submarine attack on the Island of Oahu, a bombardment of Midway, and a continuous air attack and bombardment on Wake Island.

Available information indicates that the force attacking Oahu consisted of either three or four Japanese carriers, with supporting surface craft and a few small submarines, and that this force had maintained radio silence during its approach, which, except for the submarines, was from the northward of Oahu.

In the attack on Oahu a suspicious object was sighted in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor at 6:30 a. m., by the U. S. S. Antares. Between 6:33 and 6:45, this object, which was a small submarine, was attacked and sunk by the concerted action of a naval patrol plane and the U. S. S. Ward.

A report of this action by the Ward reached the naval base watch officer at 7:12 a. m., who notified his chief of staff. The ready destroyer was dispatched to investigate, but no alert warnings were issued, based upon this report.

Another small submarine was fired upon, depth - charged, rammed and sunk inside the harbor between 8:35 and 8:43 a. m. A third small submarine grounded in Kaneohe Bay and was captured. There is no evidence of any damage by torpedoes fired by these submarines.

Pearl Harbor was provided with an anti-torpedo net which would have prevented the entrance of torpedoes into the harbor and would have revealed the entrance of a submarine. The procedure prior to Dec. 7, 1941, was to keep the net closed during the hours of darkness, opening it only when necessary for a vessel to pass through.

First Sight of Submarine

It was kept open during daylight hours, on the theory that, during daylight, the channel entrance destroyer, the net vessel and other vessels in the vicinity, would detect a submerged or partially submerged submarine. Dec. 7 the net was opened at 4:58 a. m. for the entrance of two minesweepers.

It was kept open until 8:40 a. m., when it was closed by orders. The net was not damaged. The submarine was first sighted in the harbor at 7:45 a. m. The time of its entrance is not known, but probably it passed in about 7 a. m.

An estimated force of from 150 to 200 fighting, bombing and torpedo planes simultaneously attacked Pearl Harbor and all air bases on Oahu at about 7:55 a. m. All attacking planes had withdrawn before 11 a. m. As a result of the attack serious loss of life was caused and serious damage was inflicted on ships in the harbor, and planes, hangars, and other facilities at Hickam Field, Ewa Field, Ford Island, Wheeler Field, Bellows Field and Kaneche.

The major part of the damage to ships in Pearl Harbor resulted from torpedoes launched from planes. The torpedoes were of an obsolete type, altered to increase their explosive load, to decrease their radius and fitted with side vanes to insure functioning in shallow water, a weapon peculiarly adapted to an attack such as the one delivered upon ships in Pearl Harbor. Many of the bombs had extra-heavy cases and appeared to be modified armor-piercing shells.

Dec. 7, 1941, at 9:30 p. m. Midway time (11:30 p. m. Honolulu time) a force believed to consist of two cruisers and two destroyers, approaching from the southward, opened fire and shelled Midway Island for about 30 minutes. About noon Dec. 8, 1941 (2:50 p. m., Dec. 7, Honolulu time), some 27 land planes made a strafing and bombing attack on Wake Island. Some loss of life and damage to material resulted on each island. Attacks on Wake continued until its capture on Dec. 22, 1941 (Dec. 21, Honolulu time).

Alert Promptly Executed

Immediately upon realizing that the Japanese were attacking, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, ordered Alert Number 3. The alert was executed with reasonable promptness. At the same time the Commander in Chief placed the fleet on a full war basis and issued a series of orders in an effort to intercept and destroy the attacking force.

Officers and enlisted men, in defending against the attack, demonstrated excellent training and high morale. Antiaircraft weapons aboard ship, which were not already manned, and antiaircraft weapons ashore, which were in position, were promptly manned. Junior officers and enlisted men on their own initiative procured from storage every possible automatic weapon. These weapons continued in action during and in spite of low level strafing and dive bombing which have been known to demoralize even seasoned troops.

At least three fighter pilots, in total disregard of their own safety, attempted to take off in the face of greatly superior forces then attacking their airdrome, but lost their lives in the attempt. A few fighter planes parked on an outlying gunnery training field, which was not attacked, took the air. The combined antiaircraft and fighter action resulted in the destruction of approximately 30 enemy aircraft; and a number of others were lost at sea because they were unable to rejoin their carriers.

XIX. Few Fighters in Air

The state of readiness prescribed for Army aircraft prior to the attack required them to be ready for flight only after four hours' notice. The type of alert in effect required all Army aircraft to be concentrated in order more effectively to guard against possible sabotage, instead of being dispersed in order to afford greater security against air attack, and greater facility in taking the air. This state of readiness, this concentration of airplanes, and the element of surprise, all contributed to the effectiveness of the Japanese attack, and resulted in such permanent or temporary disablement of airplanes that very few fighter airplanes were able to take the air during the course of the action. For the same reasons it was impossible to get airplanes into the air in time to trail the Japanese airplanes back to their carriers.

The aircraft warning system, which was remanned by about 8:30 a. m., Dec. 7, 1941, failed during the balance of that day to furnish any reliable information of enemy aircraft returning to their carriers. Such information as it afforded indicated enemy forces, to the southward and southwestward of Oahu. A report of an actual contact with an enemy carrier, which later proved to be erroneous, gave credence to numerous reports from other sources indicating enemy carriers might be to the southward and southwestward thus causing futile searches in these areas.

On Dec. 7, Naval Task Force 8 was about 200 miles west of Oahu proceeding toward Oahu. Another was about 700 miles west of Oahu. A third Task Force 11 was in the vicinity of Johnston Island, about 700 miles southwest of Oahu. These task forces were engaged in operations connected with strengthening the defenses of the outlying islands.

On the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, prior to the attack, the following searches of sea areas were being made. Six patrol planes were searching south and southeastwardly from Midway. Three patrol planes were in the air engaged in a joint exercise with submarines south of Oahu. Eighteen scouting planes from Task Force 8 had been dispatched to scout in advance of the force which was on its way to Oahu. These scouted to the southwestward of Oahu. After the attack the following searches were made:

The three planes in the air south of Oahu, according to their standing orders, searched to the northwest of Oahu, a distance of about 375 miles. Nine planes were dispatched by Task Force 8 and searched to the south and southwest of Oahu. Carrier planes of Task Force 11 searched in an area about 500 miles southwestward of Oahu. About 11:27 a. m., two heavy Army bombers and four light bombers took off to attack a carrier reported about twenty-five miles off Barber's Point. After failure to make contact the two heavy bombers searched first to the southwestward and then in areas to the northwest of Oahu. The other four searched to the southwestward of Oahu.

At 11:50 a. m. six Navy VS planes searched southward of Oahu. Thereafter nine planes searched the sector northward of Oahu to a distance of 300 miles, and nine planes which had arrived from carriers and refueled searched some 200 miles to the northward. No contacts were made with enemy aircraft or carriers, except that one Navy airplane was attacked by a Japanese airplane some 300 miles north of Oahu. This incident was not reported until the next day.

Summary of the More Important Facts

Pearl Harbor is an important outlying naval base, and its security is vital to both offensive and defensive operations. It is the Army's function to insure the security of Pearl Harbor against hostile attack, and the Navy's function to support the Army indirectly by operations at sea and directly by making available therefor such instrumentalities of the Navy as are on the vessels of the fleet when in harbor and are located or based on shore either temporarily or permanently.

Effective utilization of the military power of the Nation is essential to success in war and requires that the operations of the Army and the Navy be coordinated. Under the then existing plans the joint defense of the Hawaiian frontier was to be coordinated by mutual co-operation between the commanders concerned.

Plans for the defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier were prepared by the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, and the commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, the latter acting as a subordinate of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Adherence to such a plan prepared in advance of hostilities does not suffice to relieve commanders of their responsibility to apply and adapt the plan to the situation as it develops.

Whereas here the defense of an area is the joint responsibility of two commanders who are to co-ordinate their activities by mutual co-operation, the first duty of such commanders in the case of an emergency is conference and consultation with respect to the measures to be taken under the existing plans and the adaptation of those plans in whole or in part to the situation.

At about the time that Admiral Kimmel and General Short assumed their respective commands, the War and Navy Departments were in correspondence with respect to adequate defense against air raids on Oahu and the naval base. The correspondence between the departments exhibits a deep concern respecting the probability of this form of attack. These commanders were acquainted with this correspondence.

Raid Came Unexpectedly

Nevertheless, there has been among the responsible commanders and their subordinates, without exception, a conviction, which persisted up to Dec. 7, 1941, that Japan had no intention of making any such raid. Consequently this form of attack was a complete surprise to all of the superior officers of the Army and Navy stationed in the Hawaiian area.

This conviction persisted notwithstanding messages containing warnings and orders, brought to the attention of both commanders over a period of weeks prior to the attack. As early as Oct. 16 the commanders were warned of the possibility of an attack by Japan on the United States and were directed to take precautions and make preparatory dispositions in the light of this information. A significant warning message was communicated to both the local commanders on Nov. 24. On Nov. 27 each responsible commander was warned that hostilities were momentarily possible. The warnings indicated war, and war only.

Both of these messages contained orders. The Commanding General was ordered to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as he deemed necessary. The Commander in Chief of the Fleet was ordered to execute a defensive deployment in preparation for carrying out war tasks. Other significant messages followed on succeeding days. These emphasized the impending danger and the need for war readiness.

In this situation, during a period of 10 days preceding the Japanese attack, the responsible commanders held no conference directed to a discussion of the meaning of the warnings and orders sent them, and failed to collaborate and to co-ordinate defensive measures which should be taken pursuant to the orders received. Dispositions as a result of the messages were independently made by each commander. Neither of them informed himself of the measures and dispositions taken by the other.

Lack of Information Found

The dispositions so made were inadequate to meet a surprise air attack.

Both commanders were handicapped by lack of information as to Japanese dispositions and intent. The lack of such knowledge rendered more urgent the initiation of a state of readiness for defense.

The personnel, matériel and equipment were insufficient to place the forces on a war footing and maintain them on that footing for an extended period. These deficiencies did not preclude measures which would have to a great extent frustrated the attack or mitigated its severity.

Army and Navy personnel were on pass or liberty Dec. 6, for the reason that the state of alert or of readiness demanded by the emergency had not been put into effect. With immaterial exceptions Army and Navy personnel had returned from leave and liberty hours before the attack ensued, fit for duty.

Both officers and men responded immediately in the emergency and exhibited initiative, efficiency and bravery in meeting the raid.

Conclusions

Based upon its findings of fact, the Commission reaches the following:

1. Effective utilization of the military power of the nation is essential to success in war and requires: First, the co-ordination of the foreign and military policies of the nation; and, second, the co-ordination of the operations of the Army and Navy.

2. The Secretary of State fulfilled his obligations by keeping the War and Navy Departments in close touch with the international situation and fully advising them respecting the course and probable termination of negotiations with Japan.

3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy fulfilled their obligations by conferring frequently with the Secretary of State and with each other and by keeping the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations informed of the course of the negotiations with Japan and the significant implications thereof.

4. The Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations fulfilled their obligations by consulting and co-operating with each other, and with their superiors, respecting the joint defense of the Hawaiian coastal frontier; and each knew of and concurred in the warnings and orders sent by the other to the responsible commanders with respect to such defense.

5. The Chief of Staff of the Army fulfilled his command responsibility by issuing a direct order in connection with his warning of probable hostilities, in the following words: "prior to hostile Japanese action you are directed to undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary."

6. The Chief of Navy Operations fulfilled his command responsibility by issuing a warning and by giving a direct order to the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, in the following words: "this dispatch is to be considered a war warning"; and, "execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned."

Failed to Confer on Plans

7. The responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area, in fulfillment of their obligation so to do, prepared plans which, if adapted to and used for the existing emergency, would have been adequate.

8. In the circumstances the responsibility of these commanders was to confer upon the question of putting into effect and adapting their joint defense plans.

9. These commanders failed to confer with respect to the warnings and orders issued on and after Nov. 27, and to adapt and use existing plans to meet the emergency.

10. The order for Alert No. 1 of the Army command in Hawaii was not adequate to meet the emergency envisaged in the warning messages.

11. The state of readiness of the naval forces on the morning of Dec. 7 was not such as was required to meet the emergency envisaged in the warning messages.

12. Had orders issued by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations Nov. 27, 1941, been complied with, the aircraft warning system of the Army should have been operating; the distant reconnaissance of the Navy and the inshore air patrol of the Army should have been maintained; the anti-aircraft batteries of the Army and similar shore batteries of the Navy, as well as additional anti-aircraft artillery located on vessels of the fleet in Pearl Harbor, should have been manned and supplied with ammunition, and a high state of readiness of aircraft should have been in effect. None of these conditions was in fact inaugurated or maintained for the reason that the responsible commanders failed to consult and co-operate as to necessary action based upon the warnings and to adopt measures enjoined by the orders given them by the chiefs of the Army and Navy commands in Washington.

13. There were deficiencies in personnel, weapons, equipment and facilities to maintain all the defenses on a war footing for extended periods of time, but these deficiencies should not have affected the decision of the responsible commanders as to the state of readiness to be prescribed.

Warning Message Too Late

14. The warning message of Dec. 7, intended to reach both commanders in the field at about 7 a. m., Hawaiian time, Dec. 7, 1941, was but an added precaution, in view of the warnings and orders previously issued. If the message had reached its destination at the time intended, it would still have been too late to be of substantial use, in view of the fact that the commanders had failed to take measures and make dispositions prior to the time of its anticipated receipt which would have been effective to warn of the attack or to meet it.

15. The failure of the officers in the War Department to observe that General Short, neither in his reply of Nov. 27 to the Chief of Staff's message of that date, nor otherwise, had reported the measures taken by him, and the transmission of two messages concerned chiefly with sabotage which warned him not to resort to illegal methods against sabotage or espionage, and not to take measures which would alarm the civil population, and the failure to reply to his message of Nov. 29 outlining in full all the actions he had taken against sabotage only, and referring to nothing else, tended to lead General Short to believe that what he had done met the requirements of the warnings and orders received by him.

16. The failure of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, and the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, to confer and co-operate with respect to the meaning of the warnings received and the measures necessary to comply with the orders given them under date of Nov. 27, 1941, resulted largely from a sense of security due to the opinion prevalent in diplomatic, military and naval circles, and in the public press, that any immediate attack by Japan would be in the Far East. The existence of such a view, however prevalent, did not relieve the commanders of the responsibility for the security of the Pacific Fleet and our most important outpost.

Dereliction of Duty

17. In the light of the warnings and directions to take appropriate action, transmitted to both commanders between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7 and the obligation under the system of co-ordination then in effect for joint co-operative action on their part, it was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with the other respecting the meaning and intent of the warnings and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities. The attitude of each, that he was not required to inform himself of, and his lack of interest in the measures undertaken by the other to carry out the responsibility assigned to each other under the provisions of the plans then in effect, demonstrated on the part of each a lack of appreciation of the responsibilities vested in them and inherent in their positions as Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, and Commanding General, Hawaiian Department.

18. The Japanese attack was a complete surprise to the commanders and they failed to make suitable dispositions to meet such an attack. Each failed properly to evaluate the seriousness of the situation. These errors of judgment were the effective causes for the success of the attack.

19. Causes contributory to the success of the Japanese attack were:

Disregard of international law and custom relating to declaration of war by the Japanese and the adherence by the United States to such laws and customs.

Restrictions which prevented effective counter-espionage.

Emphasis in the warning messages on the probability of aggressive Japanese action in the Far East and on anti-sabotage measures.

Failure of the War Department to reply to the message relating to the anti-sabotage measures instituted by the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department.

Non-receipt by the interested parties, prior to the attack, of the warning message of Dec. 7, 1941.

20. When the attack developed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, the officers and enlisted men of both services were present in sufficient number and were in fit condition to perform any duty. Except for a negligible number, the use of intoxicating liquor on the preceding evening did not affect their efficiency.

21. Subordinate commanders executed their superiors' orders without question. They were not responsible for the state of readiness perscribed.

Respectfully submitted,
Owen J. Roberts,
W. H. Standley,
J. M. Reeves,
Frank R. McCoy,
Joseph T. McNarney.

N. C. Cherokees Buy U. S. Defense Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, N. C.—Cherokee Indians of western North Carolina are investing some of their tribal funds in United States defense bonds, it is announced by Chief Jarrett Blythe, a mild-mannered Indian who abhors even the appearance of war and discourages the wearing of paint and feathers by his tribesmen.

The bonds will be purchased from the tribal fund, which is administered entirely by the Indians themselves.

In addition to the tribal investment, employees on the reservation, including both Indians and whites, have purchased $17,000 in defense bonds and stamps.

During World War 1, Cherokee "braves" fought in France and a post of the American Legion, said to be the only exclusively Indian post, is established on the reservation. Today sons of those veterans are serving in the nation's armed forces.

Travelers Aid Provides Comforts for Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Organization of a Troop Transit Service to provide light refreshments, writing materials, books, magazines and other accommodations for men of the armed forces during stopovers at Pennsylvania Station here was announced by the Travelers Aid Society today. Troop Transit Service lounges will be set up in railroad and motor bus terminals in many parts of the nation, the society said.

5,000 Cases Handled By St. George's Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—St. George's Society of New York, one of the oldest charitable societies in the United States, reported $15,000 disbursed in relief last year and nearly 5,000 cases handled. The society provided over 3,000 meals and lodgings.

Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul-General in New York, was re-elected as head of the society at the annual meeting on Jan. 22 of the organization, which is now in the 171st year of its work.

The Home Forum

Anthony Trollope

IN PRIVATE LIFE he was a barrister, not in the John Simon or the F. E. Smith class, but neither altogether unknown. He had been briefed more than once in cases of some newspaper celebrity, increasing his fame by his showing therein; he was the author of a monumental tome on juridical philosophy, and the gossip on the battery went to the effect that he hoped for a professorship at Oxford; he was a Balliol man, too: making, I should imagine, two or three thousand a year. In private life, I mean. Now, an officer and a gentleman, guarding the coasts of Britain against the prospective invader, he was, of course, being paid somewhat less than a junior clerk in his own office.

But that is by the way. At the moment, what is important about him is that he made a remark about Trollope. He made the remark because he came across the drawing-room and saw that I had a book on my knee —"Orley Farm."

"Trollope," he said instantly, with all the traditional brilliance of his profession, "Trollope is a good writer."

* * *

It struck me at the time, though I did not say so—after all, why start an argument?—that the observation might in some ways be disputed. If carelessness be a defect, then Trollope certainly was defective. He says things, and then forgets that he has said them. In this very book, "Orley Farm," he declares that Peregrine Orme was at Christ Church, and then, a few pages later, maintains that this same Peregrine Orme was sent down from some fictitious college called Lazarus. Nor is this all. Trollope is amazingly unsure—if not for a man who had been educated at Harrow, at any rate for a clerk accustomed to the precise accuracy of a Government department—on the agreement of verbs with their nominatives.

But these are trifling aspersions. They—or similar things—can be alleged against Scott or Shakespeare. Of much greater significance than the fact that Trollope often writes badly is the undoubted truth that he never writes superbly. No man's reputation is ever permanently ruined by his doing large quantities of really poor work; otherwise neither Wordsworth nor Shakespeare would have survived the ridicule of centuries. What counts in the long run is the magnificence of his good work. After all, we need not read "Peter Bell" or "Pericles"; the essential thing is that we should not miss "Hamlet" or the sonnet on Calais Beach. But there is nothing of this sort of thing in Trollope. His landscape has no mountain peaks. His style never sings. Compared with his two great contemporaries, the inexhaustible exuberance of Dickens is as much beyond him as the melancholy cadence of Thackeray's exquisite prose.

* * *

Yet he could do something that neither Dickens nor Thackeray could do. He could tell a story. No, that is going too far. In "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" Dickens mastered the technical difficulties of telling a story as well as any man has ever done; and where in the wide world can you find a story more admirably told than "Esmond"? But Dickens and Thackeray were not often in this story-telling mood. Their merits were other than those of the constructor of complicated and cogent plots. What man can lay one hand on his heart, and with the other write down the story of "Philip" on a postcard? Who can, offhand, determine the central scene of "Nicholas Nickleby"?

But there is one glory of the sun, and another of the moon.

> The feathered race with pinions skim the air—
> Not so the mackerel, and still less the bear!

But the mackerel and the bear have their uses, and so had Trollope. And decidedly one of these uses was the telling of stories. Trollope wrote novel after novel, and I cannot pretend to have read more than a few of the best. But those that I have encountered, long and abounding as they are, are held together firmly by some central theme. One may forget the details of "Framley Parsonage," but it cannot slip the memory that it is about a clergyman who foolishly contracted an impossible debt. "The Last Chronicle of Barset" may become a vague blur in the mind, but no one who has read it will ever fail to recall that there is a clergyman in it suspected of dishonesty. Right at the very beginning of "Orley Farm" there is posed the question of the ownership of that desirable property, and, though Trollope paints on an enormous canvas, it is never once lost sight of throughout the novel's tremendous length.

* * *

Now, both "Framley Parsonage" and "The Last Chronicle of Barset" belong to the same series of books—the Barsetshire novels. They both concern clergymen worried over money matters. This would be a defect in Trollope's invention if the clergymen at all resembled each other. But merely to mention Mr. Roberts and Mr. Crawley in the same sentence is to be reminded of another of Trollope's great merits—his skill in drawing character. Except in their profession and in their financial embarrassment, there is no similarity whatever between the weak but charming Roberts and the terrific, obstinate Crawley. Crawley has the dark strength of the hero of tragedy; Roberts could never be more than an attractive *jeune premier*.

Some critics are annoyed by Trollope's method of presenting his characters, by his habit of discussing them at length before showing them in action. In "Orley Farm," for example, he writes an entire chapter analyzing the lives and thoughts of the great barrister Furnival and his wife and daughter, without displaying them in action of any sort whatever. Yet when he wishes, no man can reveal character in action more forcefully than Trollope. The way in which Matthew Round, the solicitor, holds the upper hand over the rascally Dockwrath in their first meeting, though all the cards are in the other man's possession, is beyond praise. Yet I like, too, this very habit of discussion. It approximates to the manner of the historian, who has thought and meditated deeply over the figures in his story, and finds himself full both of observation and of observations. It is the attitude of a writer thoroughly convinced of the truth of what he is saying, and it gives a convincing fullness, a richness and breadth, to Trollope's work that is eminently satisfying.

HAROLD HOBSON

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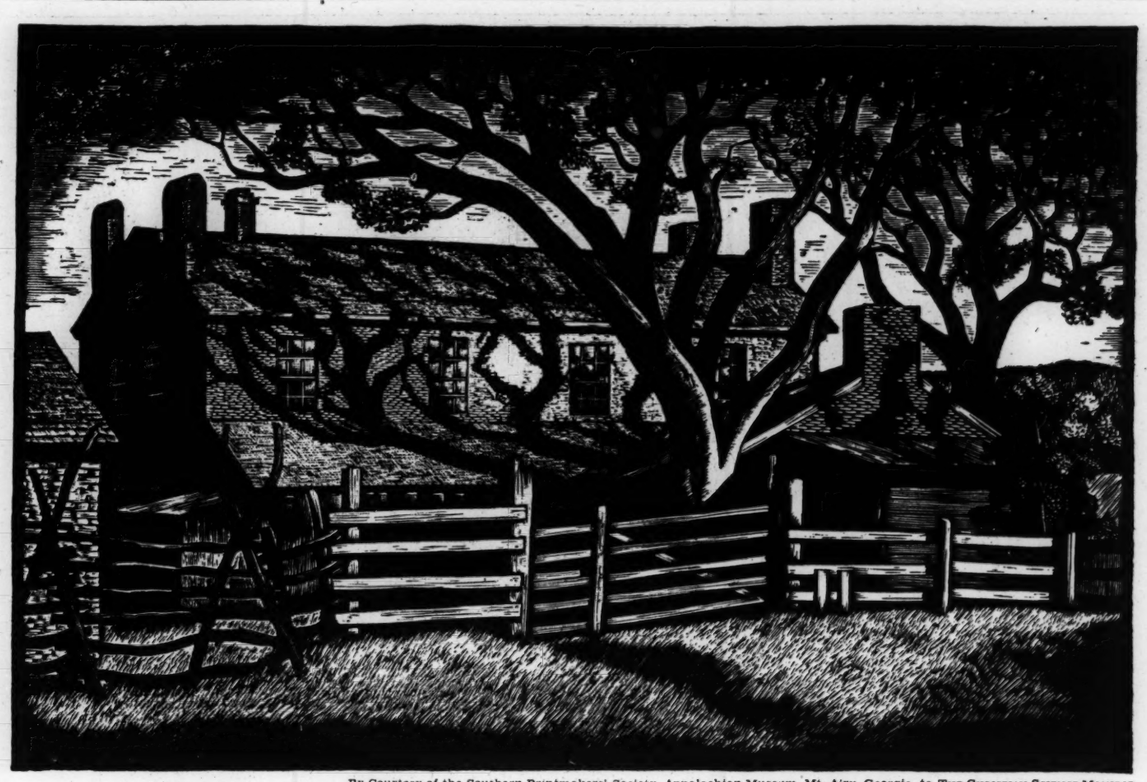

By Courtesy of the Southern Printmakers' Society, Appalachian Museum, Mt. Airy, Georgia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PLANTATION HOMESTEAD": *A Wood Engraving by Fred Geary*

FRED GEARY is a wood engraver living in Kansas City, Missouri. "Plantation Homestead" shows with what command he works in the medium of wood engraving, developing the pattern with a variety of strokes, from stalwart horizontal lines to restless, oblique thrusts of the graver. With restraint, he evolves his design through the mutual interplay of black and white. The textures of grass, fence, trees, foliage, masonry, and sky are all adroitly articulated.

With the Coming of a Southern Night

AT HAMPTON, nothing is more appealing to me than to be abroad during the night. Leaving the plantation house late in the afternoon, when magic begins to steal over the world, I wander down one of the old sandy roads winding between dewy and fragrant shrubberies and soon find myself in the heart of the lonely and beautiful wild-woods.

I leave behind the fields fading in the afterglow, the far-glimmering reaches of the river marsh, the shouts and singing of the Negroes, the homely and subdued noises of a great farm getting ready to go to sleep. . . .

My winter twilights are likely to be mild and of a stillness so profound that frequently I have heard the cries of wild fowl on the delta more than a mile away, and the talk of plantation Negroes almost as far through those slumbering woods. I stop on the edge of Summer Bay to take in the sights and sounds of that idyllic hour when night is beginning to fall.

Even to me to whom the sight of it is familiar, the peculiar attribute of motionlessness is strikingly noticeable. In summer in this pond, black bass can be seen jumping for dragonflies; alligators will swim with indolent strength on the surface or will bellow grimly from its dim borders, and patriarchal frogs will encircle the edges as if holding some mysterious council. But now all these are asleep. And the waters sleep with them. The wind that is swaying the pines has small effect upon this pond, for the many trees densely bordering its edge and standing here and there in the water are draped in gray moss that affords a delicate but effective barrier. Of these trees the "bald" cypresses are at once striking in their appearance. Their tops open and spread like the sequoia's, giving the appearance that they had grown to a certain level of ascent, above which no further growth save the lateral was permissible. These cypresses usually have the outer layers of bark stripped off, which gives the trees a yellowish color. . . .

High over the trees pass great flocks of blackbirds; I mean companies of thousands, speeding toward the delta where they will roost in the marshes. Winnowing the air, small flocks of wood ducks pass, their strange shrill cries answered by the voices of their fellows in the lagoons and ponds. Soon the air will be alive with their dusky fleeting forms and vibrant with the music of their flute-like voices. Now, going in the other direction, a great spearhead of mallards drives westward, seeking, I know, harborage for the night in one of the great river swamps. With raucous grunts, blue herons drift over with ponderous grace. I hear two in the heavens answering each other a half-mile apart. Out of the brakes, misty and glimmering, rise woodcock, that fly on whistling wings to coverts more alluring. Often, even in midwinter, at this mystic hour the woodcock sings his love song; indeed, I have heard a score singing all at one time. It is not the song that so fascinates as the performance that accompanies the singing; for here is a bird that, in the dim heavens high above the tallest trees, does wonders on his wings. So faint is the light that I can barely discern the performer as he stunts on his high trapeze. The flight is a mazy one; sometimes slow, sometimes dazzlingly swift; now up, now down; now along a straight aerial pathway. Delightedly he flies, ecstatically he sings, as if the coming of the night had suddenly liberated his soul. Even after the bird cannot be seen the course of his flight can be traced by the thin sweet music of his wings and by his fairy song.—From "Home By the River," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Village Music in Guinea

These people, living in the forest and accustomed to work timber for themselves, were greatly impressed by our steel axes. One of them happened to see a boy cutting tent poles, bringing down a good-sized sapling with two strokes. His eyes seemed almost to pop out of his head, and he quickly called his friends to witness this marvel. Pleased at a chance to show off, the boy started to smash a stone with the ax, whereupon one of the natives grabbed his arm and the others made horrified gestures which plainly meant, "Don't do that, you fool! You'll smash that fine ax!" They were more than ever amazed when shown that the ax was not even dented after breaking the stone. We could have done a land office business in steel axes at Kubisawana if we had had them to spare. . . .

This next village, which our guides called Kiyabbie, was noteworthy for several reasons. Dwyer and I afterward called it "The Village of the Music Makers," and did a good deal of speculating about the strange things we saw and heard there. First of all, one of the natives who met us ran ahead and announced our coming in a long, wailing sing-song, which was taken up by other voices as we approached. The whole village, old and young, joined in the song of welcome, a distinctly pleasant and melodious chorus. . . .

The real surprise of our visit to Kiyabbie came next morning, when half a dozen kanakas playing reed instruments on the order of flutes came out to escort us on our way. The flutes were made of pieces of bamboo about eighteen inches long, with a few holes burned in the side, which the musicians fingered as they blew into the top. The combined effect was vigorous, but shrill and not very musical.—From "The Land That Time Forgot," by MICHAEL LEAHY and MAURICE CRAIN. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

There Is a Hill

There is a hill where I have stood
And felt the clean wind blowing,
Where the broad valley edged with wood
Holds a blue river flowing;
There may be hills both high and low,
Green in the summer or white with snow,
Yet to this hill I love and know,
Some day I am surely going.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Faithful Sentinels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE watchful sentry hears approaching footsteps, he calls out: "Halt! Who goes there?" Only if the one questioned gives adequate and satisfactory identification is he permitted to pass. All need to be watchful, alert sentinels, to guard against entertaining wrong thoughts. Each thought which appears at the threshold of our consciousness, seeking admission, should be challenged. Is it good or evil? Is it an enemy—a wrong thought—which, if allowed to enter, will lead to sickness or sorrow? Only as we are continually vigilant in our endeavor to keep sinful and sickly thoughts out of our consciousness, will evil disappear from our daily experience.

In Christ Jesus' thinking there was no room for envy, hatred, sensuality, sin, sickness, or death. Following his example, we should give these errors no place in our thoughts. Our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, fulfilled the demands of God, infinite divine Mind. He said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." In our own time, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness."

Christian Science, based upon the teachings of the Bible, affirms that man is spiritual, perfect, immortal; that Spirit is All, omnipotence, and that matter is therefore powerless, nothingness; that man, made in God's likeness, is untouched by sickness or sin. If this were not true, Jesus could not have proved evil unreal. So-called mortal existence is a counterfeit of Love's reflection. A sick, weak, disabled mortal is not the likeness of Love. The sun remains the center of our solar system, even though it seems to rise and set. Likewise, infinite Love is eternally expressed in perfect, divinely pure ideas, perpetually expressing Life.

To material sense sin, sickness, and death seem real. However, they are only suggestions of the same evil sense which tempted Eve in the garden of Eden. They are never real, necessary, or inevitable, for they are not according to Love's law. In the first chapter of Genesis is given the complete account of God's creation. Nothing can be added to His perfect creation; there is no other creator. God is ever-present good; all that He made is good. And man, His image and likeness, possesses by reflection all good continually.

"But," one may ask, "how can I prove the allness of good?" By excluding evil thoughts and permitting the Christ, Truth, to enter one's consciousness. There is no place for evil when our thought is filled with love, joy, gratitude, mercy, goodness.

Have we had a difficult day? We must have allowed an enemy thought of discouragement, fear, grief, remorse, hatred, or sickness to enter consciousness, and darken what might otherwise have been a day of joy and opportunity. Keeping evil out of thought and admitting the healing Christ, Truth, we discern the infinite perfection of man, possessing glorious freedom and eternal life. Good and evil cannot dwell together; the one excludes the other.

Man was not made to toil endlessly, suffer, or endure pain, be bowed down with grief, lack, discord, loneliness; man has dominion over all the earth. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellany, pp. 128, 129): "Watch, and pray daily that evil suggestions, in whatever guise, take no root in your thought nor bear fruit. Ofttimes examine yourselves, and see if there be found anywhere a deterrent of Truth and Love, and 'hold fast that which is good.'" Guarding against the entrance of error prevents its being implanted in our consciousness and bringing forth fruit according to its kind. Error may attempt to deceive or confuse, but it finds no response in thought which is spiritually awake. God's child is responsive only to good.

Let us strengthen our mental citadels, and bar the doors of thought against all evil suggestions. Error would rob us of health, peace, and harmony. One evil thought entertained in our consciousness may bring in a whole train of other wrong thoughts until our problem seems to be difficult of solution, because our mental household is filled with these mental thieves. Preventing sickness and sinful tendencies by right thinking is wise, and all evil can be annihilated if we apply the teachings of divine Science.

Paul lovingly counsels (Philippians 4:8), "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

געטרייַע וואַך-סאָלדאטן

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנ געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגנעז קריסטשען סייַנס

ווען דער פֿאַרזיכטיקער וואַך-סאָלדאַט הערט אָנקומעניקע טריט, רופט ער אויס: „בלייַב שטעהן! ווער גייט דאָ?" נאָר ווען דער יענינער צו ווערט ער שטעהלט די פֿראָנע גיט א ענטווינ און צוריקזשטיי. לידיגען ענטער ערלויבט ער איהם פֿערבייצוגיען. מיר דאַרפֿען אָלע זיין וואַכזאַמע און פֿאַרזיכטיק וואַך-סאָלדאטן, כדי מיר זאָלען זיך קענען היטען נעגען שלעכטע געדאַנקען, און זיכהן אז זיי זאָלען נים אריינ-קומען אין אונזער בעוואוסטזיין. מען דארף יעדען געדאַנק וואָס בעווייזט זיך בא דער שוועל פֿון אונזער בעוואוסטזיין, און זוכט אויסצורופֿ, ששלעכ די פֿראַגע: איז ער א גוטער געדאַנק אדער איז ער א שלעכטער געדאַנק? איז ער א שונא—דאָס היסט א פֿאַלשער און קרומער געדאַנק—וואָס וועט אונז פיהרען צו קראַנקהייט אדער אונגליק וועו מען וועט אויס אריינלאָזען אין אונזער בעוואוסטזיין? נאָר וועו מיר וועלען זיין פֿאַרזיכטיק און שטרענג כסדר אויס צושליסען זיינדזיג און קרעפֿטיק געדאַנקען פֿון אונ-זער בעוואוסטזיין וועט די שלעכטע אויסגעמעקט ווערען פֿון אונזער מעגליכער ערפֿאַהרונג.

אין קריסטוס יעזוסיקס געדאַנק האָט זיך קיין מאָל נים געפונען קיין אָרט פֿאר קנאה, זינדליכקייט, קראַנק-הייט, אדער טויט. מיר האָבען אויך בעראַפֿט נאָ-פֿאַלגען זיין בישפּיעל און אָנפֿילען אונזער בעוואוסט-זיין מים גוטע געדאַנקען כדי דיזע אירשיינונגער זאָלען נים קענען אין קיין אָרט מיר אונזער געדאַנק, אונזער וועג-ווייזער, קריסטוס יעזוס, האָט ערפֿילט די פֿאַרהיסונגען פֿון גאָט, דער אונענדליכער גוטליכער גע-דאַנק. ער האָט אונז אָפֿגעלערנט (מתי 5:8), „בעבענשט זיינען זיי וואָס האָבען א רייניע האַרץ, ווייל זיי וועלען זיהן גאָט." אין אונזער אויגענער ציוו האָט מען מערי בייקער עדדי, די עכטפֿעקערין פֿון גרינדערין פֿון קריסטשען סייַנס, (די קריסטליכע ווייסענשאפֿט) אזוי געשריבען אין איהר בוך „די ערשטע קירך פֿון קריסטוס, ווייסענשאפֿטער, און פֿערשידענע ארטיקלען" (ז. 210): „בעליבטע קריסטשען סייַנטיסטן, זיהט אז אויערע געדאַנקען זאָלען זיין אזוי אָנגעפֿילט מים וואַהרהייט און ליבע, אז זיי זאָלען נים קענען אריינ-קומען. אין דעם פֿאַלקאָמענעו שפּיגעל פֿון דעם וועג אז זיי זאָלען נים קענען זען אלעם, אז עס איז אל-מעכטיג, און אז די מאַכטיגע איז דערויבער מאכטיגו, פֿשוט נאָר נים: אז דער מענש איז געמאכט נעוואָרען איז נאָכ נים געשאפֿען, און ווערט קיין מאָל נים באַרוהרט פֿון קראַנקהייט אדער זינד. וועו דאָס וואָלט נים נעווען אמת, וואָלט יעזוס נים געקענט אזוי נעכוי בעווייזען אז די שלעכטע איז אונווירקליך. די אזוי-גענאַנטע שטערליכע קקיפֿ-מענע איז א פערפֿלאָכונג פֿון דער נעטליכער ליבע. די זון בליייכט דער מיטלפֿונקט פֿון אונזער זונע-סיסטעם, אפֿילו וועו עס זיהט זיך אויס אז זי נעהט אויף אין דער פרי און נעהט אונטער אים אכענד. דאָס גלייכען, ווייס מען אז די אונענדליכע ליבע דריקט זיך איבינ אוים אין מאַלאָמענע, נעטליכע רייניע אידעען, וועלכע דריקען כסדר אוים דאָס נעט-ליבע לעבען.

זינד, קראַנקהייט, און טויט זיהען זיך אויס נאָנץ ווירקליך צו די מאַטעריעלע חושים. זיי זיינען, אָבער, נאָר אַריוצונגען פון דעם זעלבען שלעכטען נעדאַנק וואָס האָט אָנגעריצט חוה אין נן-עדן. זיי זיינען קיין מאָל נים ווירקליך, נויטיג, אדער אונפֿערמיידליך. וויבל זיי זיינען נים לויט ליבע נ נעזעץ. אין דעם ערשטען קאפּיטעל פון בראשית ווערט נעזאָנט די פֿאַל-שמעניגע ערצעהלונג פון דעם וועג וויי אזוי נאָט האָט בעשאפֿען די וועלט. קיין שום זאָך קען נים צוגעלייגט ווערען צו זיין פֿאַלקאָמענער שעפֿונג; עס איז נימא קיין אנדער בעשעפֿער, נאָט איז די אל-גענענווערטיגע גוטעס; אלעס וואָס איז שוין טוב, עס איז נישט קיין טהור דונר וואנען די שלעכטע זאָל זיך קענען אריינכאפֿען, אן אויך נים קיין אָרט וואָס די שלעכטע קען אַנפֿילען וועו דער נעדאַנק איז שוין אין נאנצען אָבער," אימיצער מעג פֿרענען, „ווי קען אויך אויפ-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1942

Second Section

P

Intimate Message: Washington

More Capital Needed ..... ***By Edmund Stevens***

The war boom is making Washington the most congested Capital this side of Moscow. In the Russian metropolis I knew families whose entire lives were molded by the housing question. People got married, divorced or changed their professions all for the sake of floor space that was doled out by the square meter in rooms that were subdivided into corners. I have seen Moscow apartments with people sleeping in the bathtubs, much to the inconvenience of the other tenants and once I found an elevator that had been converted into living quarters.

In Washington things have not quite come to this pass. But there is no telling what may happen in the not far distant future.

Every day the incoming trains, busses, private cars and airplanes deposit in the nation's Capital more persons than similar outgoing conveyances take away. And as time goes on and the war effort hits its stride the congestion is bound to increase. An estimated quarter of a million additional residents will move in during 1942.

Rents have skyrocketed beyond all previous levels, but the supply of space would lag behind the demand at any price. People who come to Washington as permanent residents are not the only ones vexed by the housing shortage. The Capital is now the mecca for growing numbers of temporary visitors, official and private. Representatives of all the corporations, companies and enterprises large and small scattered over these United States, who are working on or trying to obtain defense orders and priorities, come to the Capital, many of them to battle for their economic lives in the reception rooms of new Government agencies.

Persistent Hotel Guests

The Capital's many hotels might still accommodate this flow of transients except for the fact that they are becoming more and more clogged up with guests who stay on month after month for lack of more permanent quarters. Some of the larger and wealthier corporations have met the problem by permanently engaging blocks of rooms in the leading hotels, for the use of personnel on trips to Washington. But while this solves the difficulty for the individual corporation it only aggravates the overall problem for the rest of Washington's floating population.

In Moscow there was also a tendency for the hotels to fill up with steady tenants, leaving no accommodations for the Soviet Government employees, factory managers, and delegates to the various conferences and conventions who make up the bulk of the Soviet Capital's transients. As this seriously interferred with official business the problem was drastically solved by scaling the room rent to increase geometrically at the end of each two-week period.

In Washington many Government organizations and departments, including the Army and Navy are seeking a solution to the lack of hotel space by canvassing patriotic citizens with spare rooms available who are willing to open their homes to official visitors from time to time as the occasion requires.

Householders Co-operate

Such requests have met with a ready response and hundreds of Washington pilgrims have thus found hospitality in pleasant surroundings. When remuneration was offered to the home owners for their services they almost invariably replied that they considered it a patriotic duty and expected nothing in return. Finally a general practice was established of charging a token rate of one dollar a night.

Occasionally, some official comes along whose sense of rank and importance balks at the idea of such cheap accommodations and for these special dignity-saving rates have been devised.

The housing shortage is only one aspect of Washington's overcrowding. During lunch hour people stand in line in packed restaurants waiting for their turn at the tables.

Fortunately not all the offices in Washington open or let out at once, so that the rush traffic is staggered over a period of several hours. Otherwise the crush would be indescribable in a city which has no rapid transit system other than surface cars and busses. Even so getting to and from work is no laughing matter for the average employee.

The overcrowding problem will be partially solved as far as living space is concerned by the construction of new housing projects similar to those that have mushroomed up around new defense industry plants in other cities.

The trouble with all permanent solutions is that unless the war outlasts all expectations Washington will end by being the most overbuilt and overdeveloped city in the world.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Field Day for Bird Census-Takers ..... ***By Omar Ranney***

It's a great day in the outdoors when the bird census-taker comes around. Not as much for the birds, certainly, as for the folks who undertake the job of keeping tab on them. Yet, at that, the birds must derive some delight from seeing the lengths to which people will go merely to count them. The bird census-takers go forth in snowstorms and rain; you just can't keep them indoors when the day comes to count the feathered ones.

This is an event that takes place in winter every year. It is conducted the same week throughout the country. The National Audubon Society promotes the census, and it is carried on in 47 States and parts of Canada. If you don't mind, I won't tell on the one laggard State.

It's serious business to bird students, this census-taking. They go off in small bands to roam the woods and fields, and marshes and shorelines, counting the birds from sunup to sundown in practically all parts of the country—New York to California and Maine to Georgia. Of course, only a fraction of the nation's bird population gets counted. To count anywhere near all of them would be a task too colossal. There are many more birds than people, you know. Some ornithologists estimate 50 birds to the person. That would mean about 6,000,000,000 birds in the United States. The Audubon census-takers usually turn in an actual count of somewhere around 2,000,000 birds.

Key to Bird Distribution

You may wonder what is accomplished by all this. Scientifically, the census gives a good indication of how the different species of birds are distributed over the United States during a week in midwinter, and it furnishes evidence of the degree of their concentration. Those birds that are counted are a good cross section of the entire United States bird population.

But any bird census-taker will tell you that this isn't the only reason, or perhaps even the main reason, for the census. In short, they do it largely for the fun of it. The census really is a challenge to one's knowledge of birds, for in order to count a bird you first have to be able to identify it. Would you, for example, know a golden-crowned kinglet?

There is, also, an element of competition about bird census-taking, as I was well aware after being invited to take part in a census this winter in Cleveland, Ohio. There were 12 groups that covered a representative section of the Cleveland region, and each tried to see something the other didn't. Now, in the Northern States this time of year you sometimes have to go a long way before seeing even one bird; it isn't at all like counting birds in Florida, or Texas, or Louisiana, where there are plenty of them all around you.

In the northern winter woods, in fact, you have to hunt birds with your ears as well as your eyes, or you don't find many. A slight rustle in a tangle of wild grape vines might be a towhee that has decided to spend his winter up north rather than making his customary southward migration. The rustle that we heard, though, proved to be not one towhee but two—looking like gay flashes of summer—and this alone made our expedition worth-while.

Purple Sandpiper Seen

That was the prize of the day among the Cleveland census-takers, until late afternoon when one of the other groups saw a purple sandpiper, a bird far off its route in the Lake Erie region. Even the big pileated woodpeckers some of the others saw couldn't beat that sandpiper. Along the eastern coast the same week, census-takers saw many of these sandpipers, but in the Cleveland area it was a rarity. And that's another thing about the bird census; it is so vastly different in each part of the country.

While we were bundled up in several layers of sweaters and coats, looking in wintry weather for juncos and lapland longspurs and crossbills, those taking the bird census in the South were in light, summery clothes, spying out cormorants and wood ibis. And so it went, from one end of the country to the other, the birds being pursued by the census-takers. The Audubon Society by now has all the figures, and it is up to them to make whatever ornithological deductions that may be drawn. All I want to say is, it was fun, and I saw a towhee, in Cleveland, in winter. Some day I hope to see one of those purple sandpipers.

To Change the Subject:

Mayors, Go Slow on Latin-American Street Names ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

The United States Conference of Mayors may have been more sentimental than wise when it voted recently to begin naming North American city streets and parks after Latin-American heroes.

A fine gesture, certainly. But look at the way we English-speaking North Americans have already desecrated foreign names with which we have attempted to keep up ties with the Old Country.

Out in Illinois they call Cairo, Cā-ro. New Madrid is New Ma'-drid. Berlin, Md., is Ber'-lin.

One would think that past experience with Latin-American city names, would be a deterrent to the Good Neighbor mayors. When most of us went to school, our teachers taught us that Montevideo was Monte-vid'-eo. It came as something of a shock to hear radio announcers in these latter days refer to it as Monte-vid-ā-o.

Accent on the Bean

Lima, Ohio, is Lima, like the bean, not Lee-ma, like the Peruvian capital. Bogota is Bo-go'-ta in New Jersey and Bo-go-ta' in Colombia.

If you ever go up Harpers Ferry, W. Va., way, you might get an inkling of the way we Americans pronounce the name of Latin America's greatest patriot, Simon Bo-li'-var. Harpers Ferry has its Bol'-ivar heights.

What would New Yorkers do with Paez Avenue, were it substituted in a good neighborly spirit for Fifth. New Orleans folk could probably accustom themselves to L'Ouverture Avenue in place of Canal Street, but how Chicagoans would butcher the name of the Haitian hero!

Juarez, Sucre, San Martin, attached to the names of parks in Indianapolis, Peoria, or Madison, might not be recognizable to the folks south of the border after they had been translated into English with a midwestern drawl.

What About O'Higgins?

When an American mayor searching through South American history books, comes amazedly across the name of Bernardo O'Higgins, he may think for a moment here North American tongues will not falter. But alas, the problem is more complicated than that.

Bernardo O'Higgins, deliverer of Chile, had an Irish father. In Chile the name O'Higgins is seen everywhere, but the Chileans speak it with a Spanish accent that makes it sound something like "Oinkins."

Spanish schools in the United States are crowded; we are trying our best to be good neighbors, but there's nothing that gets under a person's skin quite so much as to hear names of places and persons he knows and reveres mispronounced by would-be admirers.

So mayors, beware.

U. S. Civilians in Philippines: What of Them Now?

Colorful empire builders of the U. S. Far East empire see their rich properties threatened.

By James G. Wingo
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of the 9,000 entrapped American noncombatants scattered over the Philippines from Aparri to Zamboanga.

When the invaders marched into open, defenseless Manila, they ordered the 5,000 Americans there to remain indoors. Americans appearing on the streets were warned they would be summarily shot.

Manila's other white residents, including more than 1,000 Germans, an equal number of Italians and almost 5,000 Spanish citizens, also were ordered to keep off the streets, obviously for their own protection. The average Japanese soldier, of course, cannot readily distinguish Americans from citizens of European Axis countries.

This typical conqueror's treatment of his captives must be bitter discipline for the Americans in the Philippines who for more than four decades enjoyed the respect and even love of the Filipinos. During the American regime no man, white, brown or yellow, was accorded greater unsolicited deference than an American as he strolled down Dewey Boulevard along Manila Bay or on any of Manila's streets.

Permanent Home

A large number of the American residents of the Philippines had made the Islands their permanent home. They first went there in the "Days of the Empire," as these oldtimers fondly call the early years of the American regime. The ex-soldiers received pensions from their grateful Government, and their monthly checks from Washington constituted almost their entire income. Those leading an idyllic life in the provinces sometimes engaged in a little business, did a little farming, raised a few acres of coconuts, some chickens and pigs.

Many oldtimers were happily married to Filipinos, mestizas or Spaniards. They had no desire to return to the United States, except for a short visit. However, they usually sent their children, who were born American citizens, to the United States for their college education.

Not all the oldtimers are ex-soldiers. Many went to the Islands as civilians. Shortly after the war years (1898-1901) the American Governors General imported hundreds of American teachers, clerks, engineers, doctors and natural scientists, including Dr. Victor G. Heiser, who first became famous as a public health administrator for his achievements in the Philippines, and Dr. Robert R. Williams, whose invention of the process for making the synthesis of Vitamin B, was based on his Philippine experiments on beriberi.

Thomasites

The first boatload of teachers alone numbered 600. Members of this group have been calling themselves Thomasites ever since, after the Army transport "Thomas" on which they arrived.

Although an indigent American was a rarity in the Philippines, only comparatively few of the soldiers, teachers and clerks who remained in the Islands became millionaires. These few formed the Philippines' highly - respected American aristocracy — usually friendly and generous to the Filipinos as well as to their less fortunate countrymen.

In their barricaded camaraderie at the luxurious, air-conditioned headquarters of the American Chamber of Commerce on Manila's Escolta, the Islands' synthetic Wall Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, these rich Americans regarded themselves as the builders and wardens of an empire. This was not self-esteem or presumptuousness, for the businesses and industries founded and developed by these one-time soldiers, clerks and teachers were worth at least $400,000,000 before the Japanese came.

Most fabulous of all these empire-builders is "Judge" John W. Haussermann, the Philippine gold king. He had just begun to practice law in Leavenworth, Kansas, when he answered President McKinley's call for Philippines war volunteers. When peace came, his fellow-Ohioan, Gov. Gen. William Howard Taft, appointed him Manila's prosecuting attorney. He has been called "Judge" ever since.

He left the Government service to resume his law practice in Manila. In 1915 a typhoon-hit gold mine came into his hands accidentally. With little expectation of making anything out of it, he immediately began operating the mine. Twenty years later anybody who had held on to $100 worth of the original stock in the Judge's mine would have made a total return of $460,175. Since 1935 the original Haussermann mine and its subsidiaries have been shipping two-thirds of the entire Philippines gold export to the United States, which amounted to about $45,000,000 last year.

"Judge" Haussermann was not only the No. 1 gold miner of the Philippines but also the largest chrome producer. His 1941 chrome output presaged the arrival of a new Philippines industry which would soon rival gold-mining. With the Philippines remaining as one of the two or three available sources for increasing United States needs of chrome, a strategic war material, Mr. Haussermann had good reason to predict, as he did, better and happier days for his Filipino employees.

Among the first things the Japanese invaders did in the Philippines was to take over the Haussermann mines, valued at $123,000,000. The Japanese got to the mines around Baguio, the Islands' summer resort and capital, amazingly fast, but not before "Judge" Haussermann's employees had been paid three month's advance wages. The invaders would never inherit his $500,000, air-conditioned office building in Manila because in their indiscriminate bombing of the open city, they hit and destroyed it.

The Judge was not in the Philippines when the Japanese came. He was in his residence in his home town of New Richmond, Ohio, where in recent years he had played the role of small-town banker and gentleman farmer during his annual vacations from his Philippines mines.

Not so fortunate as Mr. Haussermann, the longtime Republican National Committeeman for the Philippines, was his Democratic counterpart, Col. Robert E. Manley. This Spanish-American War volunteer from Rushford, Minn., and one of the richest Americans in the Philippines—he acquired his millions from vast rice lands and transportation companies — was captured by the Japanese when they reached his residence in Naga in southern Luzon. His captors threw him into a concentration camp, where he soon passed on.

Also not so fortunate were Mr. Haussermann's fellow-millionaires of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila. Among these were:

George H. Fairchild, of Vermont, President of the Philippines Sugar Association. (Tall, thin-faced, white-haired Mr. Fairchild, who got into the sugar business first in Hawaii, was one of the Americans who helped depose Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani. After moving to the Philippines in 1912, he helped to make sugar the Island's largest industry. Early last fall he was in Washington begging the Maritime Commission to allot more vessels to carry Philippine sugar to the United States.)

Horace B. Pond, of Waltham, Mass., the President of Pacific Commercial Company, which had been selling annually to the Filipinos $16,000,000 worth of automobiles, machinery, plumbing equipment, canned and dried milk, chocolate bars and a thousand other American made goods. (Before Mr. Pond became head of this huge trading house, he was a Government employee, who had started in 1902 as a stenographer.)

Samuel F. Gaches, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce and the head of Heacock's, located on the Escolta and the Philippines' largest department store. (Articulate, pontifical Mr. Gaches, who rocked his head back and forth when he delivered typical oldtimer's speeches about America's guardianship of the Philippines, first went to Manila as a clerk in the Bureau of Posts. He built up Heacock's into a store as modern as the best in the United States. He established the Philippines' largest radio station, KZRM (Radio Manila), which became well known to United States radio listeners just before Manila's fall.)

Some Others

Joseph H. E. Stevenot, the ebullient General Manager of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and the head of the Philippines Boy Scouts. (An electrical engineer, he landed in Manila in 1901 nearly penniless. He became rich, and popular not only among his countrymen but among Filipinos, whom he freely admitted to his Hollywoodian mansion overlooking Baguio's Mountains.)

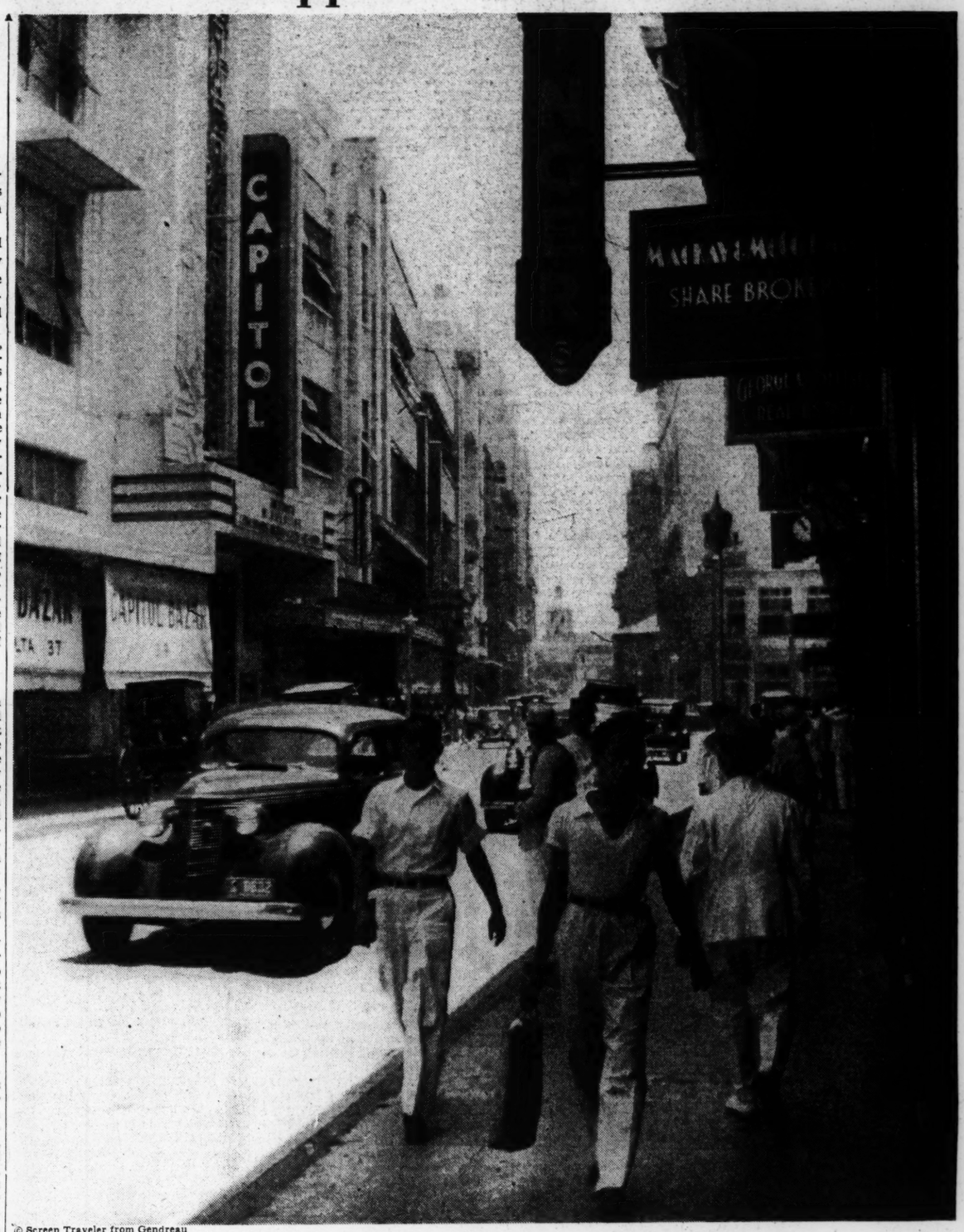
Sam Wilson, lithographer and real estate promoter. (Nineteen years ago he went to the Philippines, intending to visit the Islands for six months only. He has been there since building up a profitable lithograph firm and developing office and residential real estate. Prodigal but unpretentious, he enjoyed having his cosmopolitan friends turn up at his sumptuous residence early Sunday morning and remain all day to swim, dine and play.

Thomas J. Wolff, the owner of the Sanitary Steam Laundry, "second largest in the world." (Although not so rich as the others, Mr. Wolff's home and hospitality were as Lucullan as anybody's in Manila.)

Mary Peterson Morsman, the mining magnate junior only to Mr. Haussermann. (Her first husband was a born prospector. Her second is Jan Hendrik Marsman, a Dutchman who became a Philippine citizen and omni-industrialist. In mining circles Mary Marsman is known as an able, hard-boiled executive and one of the few early mine operators who lived to be rich.)

Dr. J. W. Strong, the Philippines' largest rubber producer. (He was an Army dentist when he decided to plant rubber on Basilan Island, two hours by motorboat from Zamboanga, the United States military fort in Mindanao. He succeeded in an enterprise in which other Americans, including Harvey Firestone, failed to make any headway for some reason or another but particularly Philippine laws, which precluded large-scale land ownership or leasing by individuals and corporations. Dr. Strong's rubber production—more than 1,000,000 pounds a year—supplied the needs of Japanese tennis-shoe manufacturers in the Philippines. Married to a Filipino, Dr. Strong was a good friend of President Manuel Quezon, who liked to stop with his usually large retinue at the Strong plantation.)

These are only a few of the colorful Americans of fortune who saw the Japanese topple the insular empire which their American courage and ingenuity had built. Until the United States succeeds in redeeming the Philippines, these Americans' businesses and industries and those of hundreds of other Americans not so amazingly successful will be under the strict control and for the sole benefit of the Japanese conquerors.



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Before the Nipponese Storm—Street Scene in Americanized Manila

"During the white man's regime no man, white, brown or yellow, was accorded greater unsolicited deference than an American as he strolled down . . . any of Manila's streets," says James G. Wingo, Philippine authority, in the accompanying article. Americans in Japanese-occupied Manila today are forbidden to walk on streets like that in the Escolta shopping district shown above, under penalty of being shot.

By a Staff Artist

Boston Bruins Announce Purchase of Phil Hergesheimer From Chicago Black Hawks

B's Begin to Retrench As Krauts' Date Nears

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking ahead to the time when they will be without the services of their famous Kraut line, the Boston Bruins this afternoon took the first step towards retrenchment when they announced the purchase from Chicago Black Hawks of Phil Hergesheimer, fair-haired right wing who lately has not been so fair haired with the Chicago management.

The Bruins' announcement came hard on the heels of the team's 7-3 victory over Montreal Canadiens at the Garden last night and is expected to be only the forerunner of several moves which will keep the team at full strength when such stars as Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart leave for service with the Canadian Army. Hergesheimer will report here immediately, but is not expected to dress for the game tomorrow night against Toronto Maple Leafs.

Played for Cubs

Purchase of Hergesheimer marks the second time within seven years that the free-skating wing has been owned by the Boston club, for when he first was signed to a professional contract after playing the 1933-34 season with Winnipeg Falcons, Phil came to the Hub to play for the Bruin Cubs. He played for the Cubs in their last year of existence and before going to the Hawks in February, 1939, he appeared in the uniforms of London in the International League, Minneapolis in the American Association, and Cleveland in the Can-Am League.

Hergesheimer's trouble this season has centered around a complex he developed when he went several weeks without scoring a goal. He was earning points all the time as his teammates batted in his rebounds, but he was gradually getting to the point where every goalie seemed completely to fill the mouth of the cage, leaving him no corner to shoot at. He had the respectable total of 14 points on three goals and 11 assists, but Manager Paul Thompson believed a few weeks of change in the American League would do him good and accordingly sent Phil to Kansas City.

New Faces

Hergesheimer, however, refused to report to the Hawks' farm club, stating he would prefer to stay at home in Winnipeg rather than play for a minor league salary. The Bruins now hope that his absence from the game for several weeks will bring back both his confidence and his scoring eye.

Two new faces appeared for the Bruins last night, as Manager Ross brought Frank Mario and Nick Damore up from Hershey to fill in for the injured Bill Cowley and Frankie Brimsek respectively, and both enjoyed outstanding nights in their first National Hockey League games. Mario scored the first Boston goal and provided a spark for Roy Conacher to score his first goal in six games, while the chunky Damore kicked out shots from every angle until he was beaten by Toe Blake's queer shot from deep in the corner.

Over the Blue Line

Although nothing definite has been announced, Feb. 5 seems to be the date when Boston will lose the Krauts . . . Schmidt, Bauer, and Dumart are not saying much, but they indicated they might join some active branch of the service instead of rejoining their home guard regiments on Feb. 5 . . . If they volunteer, it is possible they will receive 10 days' leave to put their affairs in order, and it might be that they will be able to play in the Bruins vs. former N. H. L. All Stars game here Feb. 6 . . . Rumor has the Krauts seeking information about the Royal Canadian Air Force, in which they would like to become an air crew . . . Despite the free scoring in the game, the Krauts were held to a single assist for Bauer on Flash Hollett's second goal . . . Hollett, incidentally, scored two goals for the third time this season, and appeared to have the "hat trick" on his stick when he had only Bibeault to beat in the third period, but the Canadiens' goalie blocked his bid.

* * *

Manager Ross expects to have Brimsek back in goal against Toronto here tomorrow night, but just in case Frank is still absent, Art is trying to have either Paul Gauthier of Washington Lions or Damore of Hershey on hand . . . Damore was born in Niagara Falls and now lives in Hershey with his wife and two children . . . Mario, playing on a line with Kilby Macdonald and Wally Wilson, had a total of 30 points at Hershey this season . . . He scored 12 goals and earned 18 assists.

* * *

Bruins can take back first place by beating Toronto while New York Rangers are idle tomorrow night . . . The Blue Shirts lead Boston in the standing by one point and have played one more game . . . Rangers appear a cinch to break the N. H. L. record for goals in one season set by the Bruins of 1929-30 at 179 . . . The New Yorkers have 118 goals now in 30 games and need to average only 3.4 per game from here in . . . Last week their average was nearly six goals per game . . . Their non-shutout streak now extends to 83 . . . Rangers have lost only one of their last 12 games, and are the hottest club in the league . . . Chicago is next with six victories in their last seven games.

* * *

After going 12 games without a defeat, the Boston Olympics fell before Washington Eagles 3-2 at the Garden Saturday night in their second loss of the season on home ice . . . Washington was also the villain last time, beating the 'Pics here 5-4 Dec 13 . . . Next Wednesday evening, when the Olympics play New York Rovers, will be Al Yourkewicz Night in honor of the big defenseman who goes into the Army Tuesday, Feb. 3 . . . Walter Brown, general manager of the Garden, will present Al a watch, while Yourkey's fellow workers at the Fore River shipyards will also give him a present.

College Basketball Games

By the Associated Press

East

Georgetown 44, Army 32.
Pennsylvania 37, Navy 32.
Cornell 51, Yale 34.
Holy Cross 47, Brown 45.
Providence 59, Manhattan 39.
Lowell Textile 45, New Hampshire 37.
West Texas Tea. 105, Buffalo Tea. 41.
Canisius 44, Niagara 41.
Coast Guard 39, Rensselaer 35.
Shippensburg Tea. 34, Kutztown Tea. 32.
Millersville Tea. 59, Rider 44.
Gettysburg 53, Lebanon Valley 43.
Muhlenberg 49, Villanova 46 (overtime).
Thiel 44, Penn 30.
Elizabeth'n 42, Phila. Osteo. 40 (o'time).
St. Vincent 50, Bethany (W.Va.) 30
Lock Haven 60, Indiana (Pa.) Tea. 34.
Columbus 39, St. Francis 37 (Sun.).
Western Maryland 47, Washington Col. 32
Baltimore 38, Penn Military 33.
George Washington 47, Maryland 29.
Morris Harvey 56, Alderson-Broaddus 44.
Bluefield 58, Greenbrier Military 36.
West Liberty 59, Davis-Elkins 51.

South

Georgia 63, Clemson 52.
Virginia 27, Virginia Military 21.
Duke 60, Wake Forest 39.
Georgia Tech 53, Fort Benning 44.
Kentucky 56, U. of Mexico 26.
Auburn 38, Sewanee 23.
Tennessee 42, Xavier 30.
Louisiana State 51, Miss. State 40.
Randolph-Macon 53, Lynchburg 22.
Loyola (New Orleans) 54, Spring Hill 33.
Transylvania 42, Berea 41.
Georgetown (Ky.) 60, Union 41.
Eastern (Ky.) Tea. 58, Wesleyan Tea. 40.
King 51, Concord 39.
Wofford 30, Camp Croft 23.
Morehead (Ky.) Tea. 91, Cedarville 37.

Midwest

Michigan 53, Ohio State 39.
Illinois 49, Minnesota 36.
Notre Dame 52, Michigan State 49.
Wisconsin 42, Indiana 36.
Missouri 45, Iowa State 41.
Kansas 46, Kansas State 44 (overtime).
Great Lakes 50, Nebraska 40.
Berlin 40, Alumni 24.
Wooster 55, Bowling Green 39.
West Virginia Tech 48, Rio Grande 41.
Findlay 54, Hiram 48.
Wittenberg 58, Kent State 44.
Youngstown 57, Muskingum 51.
Dayton 47, Cincinnati 39.
John Carroll 54, Case 35.
Denison 56, Otterbein 33.
Defiance 59, Indiana Tech 42.
Capital 66, Wilmington 50.
Detroit 32, Western Reserve 24.
Lawrence Tech. 49, Ferris 44.
Mich. Normal 51, Fort Custer (Mich.) 28.
Loras 56, Central (Iowa) 30.
Dubuque 56, Wartburg 32.
Iowa Teachers 43, Omaha 35.
Chadron T. 68, Western (Colo.) State 43.
Hastings 53, Peru Teachers 44.
Tri-State 30, Central (Mich.) T. 21.
Indiana State 51, Western (Mich.) T. 46.
Butler 38, Ball State 36 (overtime).
Franklin 52, Huntington 43.
Evansville 49, Anderson 34.
Depaul 44, Long Island 43.
Lake Forest 44, Illinois Wesleyan 32.
Toledo 41, Loyola (Chicago) 37.
Wheaton 46, Eureka 42.
Carthage 48, Principia 25.
Eastern Ill. Teach. 45 So. Ill Normal 38.
Bemidji Teach. 48, Moorhead Teach 29.
Duluth Teach. 47, Winona Teach 41.
Fort Hays 54, McPherson 36.
Baker 59, College of Emporia 39.
Central (Okla.) 37, Oklahoma City 27.
Phillips 29, Northeastern (Okla) 22.
Southeast. 46, Southwest. Tech (Okla.) 26.
Warrensburg Teach 24, Washburn 28.
Cape Girardeau Teach 34, Springfield (Mo.) Teach. 29.
Northern (Mich.) Teach. 60, Northland 32.

West

Washington State 41, Idaho 30.
California 52, Santa Clara 33.
Oregon 47, Oregon State 45.
San Francisco U. 39, California Aggies 27.
St. Mary's (Moraga, Calif.) 52, Nevada 42.
Colorado 59, Wyoming 53.
Brigham Young 52, Colorado State 27
Greeley State 48, Colorado Mines 39.
Utah 55, Denver 30.
Rice 73, Baylor 35.
Texas Christian 39, South. Methodist 35.
St. Mary's (San Antonio) 33, Sam Houston 29.
Adams Teachers 42, New Mexico Military 39.
New Mexico A. and M. 47, New Mexico Mines 44.
Gonzaga 63, Lewiston Normal 33.
Humboldt State 43, San Jose State 36.
Whittier 26, Loyola (Los Angeles) 24.
Mesa 53, Westminster (Utah) 28.
Dixie 38, Snow 37

3 CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS

Brushless Shave
A cream — not a grease. Tube or jar.

Lather Shave
(Menthol-Iced)
Has a refreshing, cooling tingle.

Plain Lather
Wilts the toughest whiskers in double-quick time.

MENNEN

Scores 13 Goals

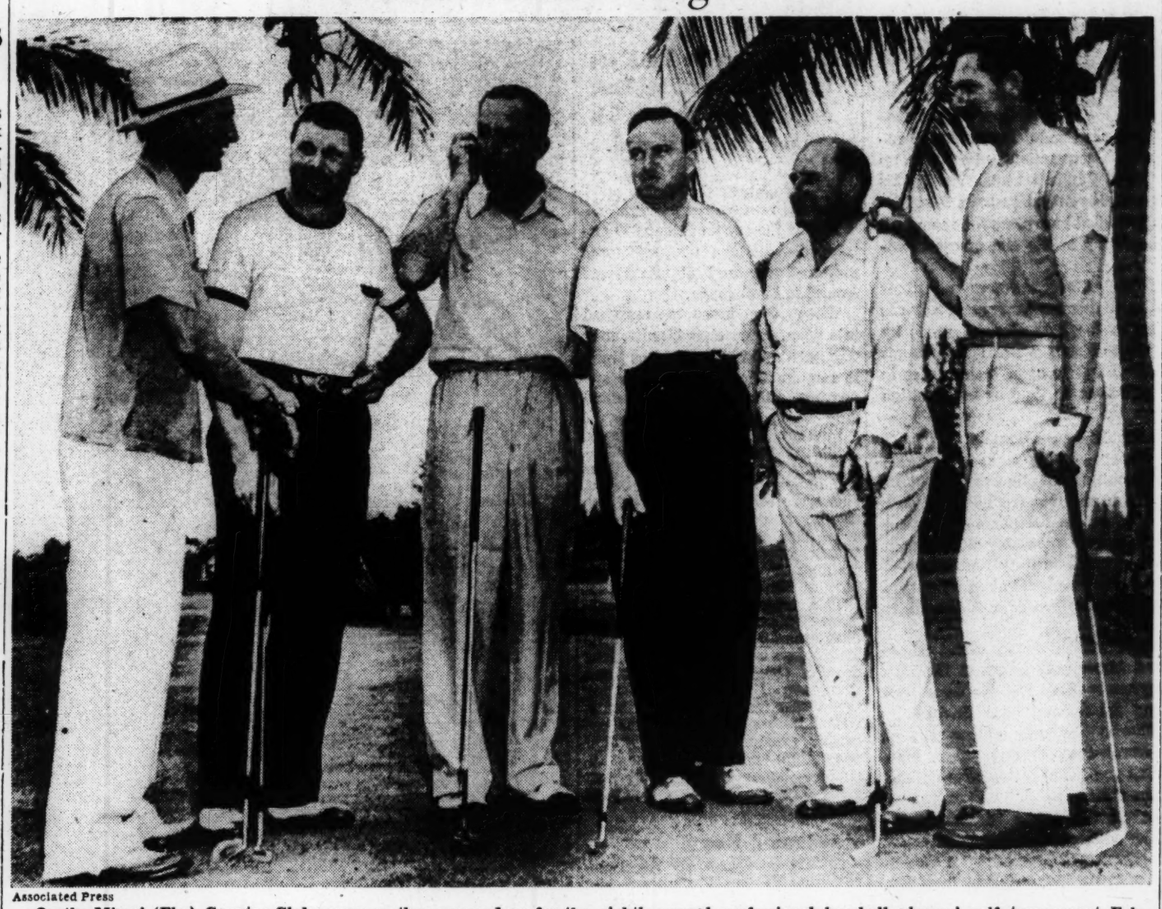
DUNDALK, Ont., Jan. 26 (CP)—A modern scoring record for any type of hockey in Eastern Canada was established here Saturday when Jack Kennedy, a forward for Dundalk's team in the Ontario Hockey Association juvenile section, scored 13 goals as Dundalk swamped Shelburne 21-2 in a league game. Kennedy has starred with the team this season but it was his first mass-scoring feat.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Ag
Yale	2	0	0	4	18	3
Dartmouth	1	0	0	2	5	3
Harvard	0	1	0	0	3	5
Army	0	2	0	0	3	18
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0

Result Jan. 24
Yale 8, Army 1.

Baseball Takes Fling at Golf



Associated Press

On the Miami (Fla.) Country Club course as they warmed up for the eighth annual professional baseball players' golf tournament Feb. 11-13 were these top stars (left to right): Paul Waner, veteran outfielder; Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox first baseman; Heinie Manush, former big-league star; Joe Cronin, Red Sox playing manager; Ted McGrew, Brooklyn scout, and Paul Derringer, Cincinnati pitcher.

Hogan Retains Lead in Golf Prize Tourney

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—With Benny Hogan still out in front and galloping strongly, the $5,000 San Francisco open golf tournament seemed to be a "one-man show" as the field turned into the last half of the 72-hole event.

There was always a chance of a slip-up, especially in the pressure of a double round, but Hogan was the people's choice. The expert shotmaker, best when the going is toughest, has carded a 136—eight strokes under par—for the first 36 holes.

Hogan lead the first round with a 65, seven under par for the California club course and three shots ahead of the field. After two postponements because of rain and the unplayable condition of the course, he came through yesterday with a second-round card of 34-37—71 as well as increasing his lead to four strokes.

Honors for the lowest score went to a home town boy and former amateur champion, long since made good in the professional ranks. Lawson Little carded a 34-35—69 against the par of 36-36—72. It gave him a second-place tie with Harry Bassler, stocky Californian from Los Altos, who had two rounds of 70 for his 140.

A step behind as the third-round firing opened was Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., with a 70-71—141. At 142 were Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., and Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore. Zimmerman, incidentally, posted a second-round 70 after missing six putts when the ball rolled either around or over the cups to stop on the edges.

The field was cut to the low 51 pros and 11 amateurs after the second round.

Lapham Trophy To U. S. Team

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States Lapham Cup team retained the trophy won last year in Toronto when it easily defeated Canada's 15-man squash racquets team, 13 to 2.

The winners were led by Charles Brinton of Princeton, national champion, who defeated W. S. Noyes of Toronto, 15—10, 15—9, 15—7, in the No. 1 encounter.

Only winners for the Canadians were Riz McDonald of Montreal, who defeated Ned Hemingway of Pittsburgh, 15—8, 15—9, 15—14, and C. J. Seagram of Toronto, who defeated Marshall Durston of Syracuse, 16—17, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 25
By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 6, Toronto 4.
Boston 7, Montreal 3.
New York 11, Detroit 2.

American League

Pittsburgh 6, Providence 4.
Washington 2, Buffalo 2 (overtime tie).
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 3 (overtime)
Indianapolis 6, Springfield 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 2, St. Paul 2 (overtime tie).
St. Louis 4, Omaha 3.
Kansas City 1, Tulsa 0 (overtime).

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 1, Baltimore 0.
New York 5, Jersey Skeeters 3.

Results Jan. 24

National League

New York 3, Detroit 2.
Toronto 3, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 2 Montreal 2 (overtime tie).

American League

Providence 4, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey 2, Buffalo 2 (overtime tie).
Springfield 7, Cleveland 6.

American Association

Omaha 8, Tulsa 2.
Kansas City 5, Fort Worth 3.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 3, Boston 2.
Jersey Skeeters 8, Baltimore 4.
Johnstown 4, Atlantic City 1.

Sports Around the Hub

Worcester Boy Coming to Dinner

The sixth annual baseball writers' dinner Wednesday night at the Copley-Plaza will not be without a human interest tale.

Coming down from Worcester for his first affair of this kind will be little 12-year-old Sam Gwynne, Jr., who shoveled snow and saved his meager allowances for several weeks to earn the $5.50 ticket price.

In his letter to the baseball scribes the youngster said: "I've always wanted to attend a baseball banquet, especially in Boston, where some day I hope to play for the Red Sox. . . . I have an older brother in the Army Air Corps. . . . Mother has promised to get me down to Boston."

Sam Gwynne, Jr.

Even though several hundred requests have been turned down for tickets, young Gwynne will be taken care of. As one of the writers said at the last meeting: "Any boy who wants to go that bad, deserves a ticket."

* * *

The new Red Sox roster, ably assembled by Ed Doherty, reveals among other things that the first party of officials, players and newspapermen will roll out of the South Station at 8:20 the morning of Feb. 24 via Seaboard Airline and reach Sarasota about 4:30 the following afternoon. The roster lists 15 pitchers, three catchers, 10 infielders and only five outfielders for a total of 33, but speculation on the men is questionable at this early hour, judging by the rapidity with which some of them are going into the Army and Navy.

* * *

Before the start of spring practice, Walt Holmer, the new B. U. football coach, may add another name to his staff. Russ Peterson, former head mentor at American International who was brought to B. U. last fall to take charge of the line, has been named first assistant to Holmer. One of the first to congratulate the new head coach was Pat Hanley, who vacated the post to return to the Marines. Prior to moving up, Holmer spent eight years tutoring the Terrier backfield.

* * *

Feeling that complete abandonment of the freshman rule would virtually eliminate yearling teams and greatly reduce the number of young men taking part in competitive athletics, the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics decided yesterday at a meeting in the University Club to let the freshman situation stand untouched, except in cases where abandonment was absolutely necessary. The committee further hopes that athletic programs will be increased, instead of decreased, during the national emergency.

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Top-seeded Paul Guibord and Al Stitt won the Metropolitan indoor men's doubles tennis championship on the courts of the Badminton and Tennis club yesterday, defeating fourth-seeded Chauncy Steele, Jr., and Bob Freedman, 6—2, 9—7, 3—6, 6—1.

* * *

Shorts . . . Now that Ted Williams' induction into the Army has been delayed a week, he should be able to attend the baseball writers' dinner Wednesday evening . . . Lefty Gomez will sit at the head table and say a few words . . . Dick Newsome plans to reach the Hub tomorrow in time to see the Bruins-Toronto hockey game. He is bringing Mrs. Newsome along . . . Elbie Fletcher of Milton and the Pittsburgh Pirates has returned his 1942 contract unsigned to adjust "a few minor flaws in it." . . . New England's speed skating titleholders are Leo Lavalle of Providence and young Bertha Jena of Fitchburg. They triumphed yesterday on Mirror Lake, Fitchburg.

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Because of mid-year exams, there will be no New England Intercollegiate Hockey League games this week . . . Entries for the 18th annual Andover interscholastic track meet Feb. 21 must be in by Feb. 14. The meet, open to all public high schools in Massachusetts, will be held in the Case Memorial Building . . . Larry Woodall, who replaces Moe Berg at Fenway Park, is one of those colorless but capable fellows who makes his presence felt by the results he gets . . . Close to 400 entries already had been received this morning for the 15th annual Northeastern University high school meet on the Y. M. C. A. track Saturday.

New Golf Date

CHICAGO (AP) — The $15,000 Tam O'Shanter open golf tournament, originally scheduled for September, will be played July 16-19, President George S. May of Tam O'Shanter announced.

May said the Club's All-American amateur tournament will be held in connection with the open tourney, with amateurs starting play July 13 and continuing through the final July 18 Both tournaments originally had been set for the week of Sept. 7.

College Swimming

Results Jan. 24
By the Associated Press

Yale 54, Rider 11.
Yale Frosh 37, Andover 29.
Navy 60, Virginia 15.
Army 40, Springfield 35.
Cincinnati 42, Indiana 33.
North Carolina 59, N. C. State 18.
Virginia Tech 30, V. M. I. 45.

College Polo

Results Jan. 24
By the Associated Press

Yale 12, Army 3.

College Wrestling

Results Jan. 24
By the Associated Press

Michigan 26, Findlay (Ohio) 6.
Army 28, Springfield 0.
Yale Frosh 18, Choate 16.

College Fencing

Results Jan. 24
By the Associated Press

Navy 17, Rutgers 10.
Notre Dame 14, Michigan State 13.
Yale Frosh 18, Loomis 9.

University of Illinois' athletic program has been cut somewhat due to inability to use the huge armory floor. The Illinois Relays were called off and indoor baseball practice was halted.

Violets Almost Certain to Drop Football Eleven

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—New York University's none too rebust football team, winner of but four games in its last 18 starts, cost the school $65,000 the past two seasons.

Dr. Mal Stevens, the former Yale coach who took over the NYU job in 1934, told newsmen it was this deficit that might prompt the 32-man university council to drop the sport at its regular monthly meeting late today.

"Football hasn't shown a profit at New York University since 1939 and that year we profited by only $4,000. In 1940 we lost $30,000 and in 1941 the deficit was $35,000. Under those conditions continuing the sport would be difficult," Stevens explained.

The council, controlling body of the school that lists a total enrollment of more than 35,000 and is the nation's largest, receives the report of its committee on health and athletics today.

It is believed the committee will recommend the dropping of football, at least for the duration of the war.

Prof. Phillip O. Badger, chairman of the NYU athletic board, said he had no idea how the council would vote.

Stevens' contract extends to Feb. 28, 1946, but it contains a clause which abrogates it in the event football is abolished.

"I don't think I would quit football if NYU dropped it," Stevens said. "In the past four years I have had four attractive offers and there will probably be others."

Howard Pearlman, executive member of the school's Letter Club which petitioned for Stevens' dismissal at the close of the 1941 campaign in which the Violets were able to score in only three games, said his organization would oppose total abolition.

"That's not what we had in mind at all when we asked for changes in November," he said.

Canadian Hockey

Results Jan. 24

Ontario Hockey Association Junior A

Oshawa 5, Toronto Young Rangers 4.
St. Michael's 3, T. Native Sons 2.

Saskatchewan Senior

Regina 4, Flin Flon 4.
Saskatoon 7, Yorkton 2.

A. B. V.

Trail 3, Lethbridge 2.

Quebec Senior

Ottawa 3, Montreal Pats 2.

Results Jan. 25

Montreal Pats 3, Ottawa 3 (tie).
Montreal Canadiens 3, Montreal Royals 3 (tie).
Quebec 6, Cornwall 0.

Saskatchewan Senior

MooseJaw 6, Flin Flon 3.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	26	6	4	54	174	91
New York	22	12	4	48	173	126
Johnstown	20	13	4	44	137	129
Washington	16	16	5	37	148	160
Baltimore	14	21	3	31	148	167
River Vale	10	22	4	24	110	145
Atlantic City	9	26	0	18	131	200

Boardwalk Cup Series

New York	5	1	2	12	42	24
Boston	4	1	0	8	28	8
Washington	3	2	2	8	23	26
River Vale	3	3	1	7	28	29
Johnstown	3	4	0	6	17	27
Atlantic City	2	4	0	4	17	29
Baltimore	1	6	1	3	23	35

Results Jan. 24

Washington 3, Boston 2.
River Vale 6, Baltimore 4.
Johnstown 4, Atlantic City 1.

Results Jan. 25

Johnstown 1, Baltimore 0.
New York 5, River Vale 3.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Baltimore at Johnstown; New York at Washington.
Wednesday: Washington at Baltimore; New York at Boston; *Atlantic City at River Vale.
Friday: Johnstown at Washington; Boston at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at Atlantic City; Boston at River Vale; Washington at Johnstown.
Sunday: Washington at Johnstown; River Vale at Baltimore; Boston at New York.

* Walker Cup Game.

Missouri Valley Conference Alert to Conditions in War

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26 (AP)—Probably nowhere in the sports realm has the war brought as many changes as in the Missouri Valley area.

Nebraska, for years the proud leader of the Big Six Conference, has given the Army its football coach and athletic director, Maj. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, and its basketball tutor, Lieut. Col. Harold Browne. Various assistant coaches also have been called to active service.

The Missouri Valley Conference, its man power depleted by an average loss to the defense industry of 15 men per school, has voted to permit freshmen participation in varsity athletics.

But both the conferences contend that sports will not materially suffer; that fans will see more evenly matched team—younger, perhaps, but eager.

Plan Curtailment

Some of the schools plan curtailment of minor sports because of decreased finances and compulsory body building programs have been suggested as alternatives. Major sports schedules will be continued with a likelihood of fewer intersectional games.

Most original idea for manufacturing wartime power comes from Dewey (Snorter) Luster, Oklahoma football coach, who says, "We will answer Uncle Sam's call for expansion of sports to condition fighting men."

The Sooner school will have a junior varsity squad in addition to its varsity and freshmen elevens. The "Jayvees' will have a full schedule this fall with service, junior college, and teacher college teams as foes.

150 Players Ready

"We are going to get 150 football players ready for the Government, not just 50 or 60," Luster vows. "We are going to make them tough and fit. The jayvees will start practice next month."

Vee Green, Drake University's atheltic director, gives the consensus of Missouri Valley schools.

"There's a strong possibility of reducing schedules, particularly minor sports. There will be a tendency to trim expensive schedules, such as intersectional games, but I don't believe traditional games will be dropped. A five-day week physical education program is planned at Drake.'

Co-Captain Herm Harvey of the 1942 Drake eleven reported Jan. 23 for Army service.

Split Over Freshmen

The Big Six is split over the freshman participation question and will study it at a special meeting in Kansas City Feb. 28. Athletic Director Gwinn Henry of Kansas and football coaches Hobbs Adams of Kansas State and Luster favor the idea.

At Kansas State, formulation of a mass training program is underway, golf and tennis have been dropped, and swimming, baseball, track, and wrestling curtailed. Meets under contract, however, will be carried out.

The school's only loss thus far to the armed service is Zeno Berger, outstanding sophomore end, who enlisted in the Navy.

Sums It Up

M. F. (Mike) Ahearn, K-State director of athletics, sums it up:

"I see sports curtailment not only from losses of men to the armed forces but to (1) concern over the war which will make intercollegiate sports seem of less importance to potential participants and spectators, and (2) an effort to concentrate on mass physical education rather than intercollegiate competition."

Most drastic action was taken by Kansas University. The school dropped baseball, golf, tennis and swimming from its Big Six program and scheduled meets with smaller colleges. The contract of Harry Lansing, assistant football coach, was not renewed. The athletic board recommended compulsory physical education for all male students.

Oklahoma has a long list of sophomore grid stars eligible for the draft, including junior Goldie, Bill Mattox, Lee Cowling, Bill Campbell, Pete Cawthro, Jr., and Eddie Davis.

Players Going

At Missouri, Harry Ice, hero of the Sugar Bowl game, reports at Fort Leavenworth today as a second lieutenant of infantry.

All-America center Darold Jenkins and Norville Wallach, All-Big Six tackle, receive their officers commissions in June. Eight other gridders, including All-Big Six back Bob Steuber, have enlisted in the V-7 Naval Reserve program, which options their services after graduation.

Iowa State has lost 12 men counted on for teams, including Norman Pedersen, broad jumper, and Lary Inman, distance runner and cager. Nebraska is concerned about Gene Littler, ace sprinter, who is in the Naval Reserve.

The Huskers were hit hard a year ago by the mobilization of the Nebraska National Guard, losing among others Eddie Schwartzkopf, a topflight football guard. Wayne Blue, fullback, is a recent addition to the Army Air Corps.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Richmond, Va.—Johnny Fenlon, University of Richmond backfield coach and former George Washington University athlete, will replace Glenn Thistlethwaite as Richmond's head football mentor next fall. Mac Pitt, basketball coach and football assistant, will take over Thistlethwaite's duties as athletic director.

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Lake Placid, N. Y. — Jim Bickford, Saranac Lake, N. Y., won Commissioner Lithgow Osborne and Samuel Packer four-man bobsledding trophies. Second in each competition was Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman and former Olympic sledder.

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St. Paul—Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., won all five races open to women in the North American speed skating meet. The men's crown was won by Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis.

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Coral Gables, Fla. — Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, defeated Jack Kramer, Oakland, Calif., 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4, in singles final of second annual Miami University invitational meet. Wayne Sabin teamed with Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, to win doubles crown. Sabin announced Saturday he would turn pro soon.

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Laramie, Wyo.—Six schools in the Rocky Mountain area's Big Seven conference voted to suspend relations with Denver University which recently announced its intentions of withdrawing from the circuit in protest to the league's home-and-home football agreement.

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New York—Leslie MacMitchell cut the record for a mile in the Metropolitan A. A. U. meet to 4:13.3 and Greg Rice slashed the meet's three-mile mark to 14:10.7. The team title went to the New York A. C. for the tenth-straight time.

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Boston—Backfield coach Walter Holmer named head football coach at Boston University to succeed Pat Hanley, called to service as a major in U. S. Marine Corps.

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Cleveland—Les Cummings and Eddie Schaeffer won their way into finals of national squash racquets tournament.

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Montreal — Snowshoers from Manchester, N. H., led the United States point-winners in the International Snowshoe competition held here. Approximately 8,000 snowshoers from the New England states and Canada took part. The feature event, a 10-mile marathon race around Montreal streets which were snowless, was won by Gerard Cote, French Canadian winner of the Boston Marathon two years ago.

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Snoqualmie—Torger Tokle, brilliant young Norwegian, failed to better his American ski-jumping mark of 288 feet at the Giant Olympic Hill, but his two leaps were good enough to win him the Pacific Northwest Ski Association open tournament. Tokle soared 248 and 263 feet on his two jumps to amass 233.2 points and win the event easily. His lasp jump was so perfect as to form that the judges gave him 19.5 points out of a possible 20 for form.

Engen Protests Suspension For Ski Endorsement

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan 26 (AP)—Alf Engen protested a United States Ski Association ruling banning him from further competition in that organization's meets.

S. J. Quinney, Engen's attorney and former official of the Utah Ski Club, said the famed Salt Lake City skier, now competing at Sun Valley, Idaho, had prepared affidavits intended to clear him of the charges. These papers will be forwarded to the USSA, Quinney said.

Quinney quoted Engen as saying he had endorsed the "Alf Engen" skis only after conferring with Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., USSA President, and had not authorized the use of his record in any advertisements for the skis.

Quinney added Engen hopes to be reinstated by the association in time to compete in the Iron Mountain, Mich., tourney next Sunday.

Lloyd Ellingson, USSA secretary, announced Engen's suspension at Menominee, Wis., for alleged violation of an amateur rule prohibiting use of his records in advertisements for skis which he endorsed.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	20	9	1	41	118	87
Boston	18	7	4	40	95	63
Toronto	17	10	1	35	87	66
Chicago	15	11	3	33	91	83
Detroit	10	19	2	22	85	105
Brooklyn	10	22	1	21	85	120
Montreal	8	20	2	18	71	100

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

Current Art Shows in Boston—Music News—Ballet Season Closes

Modern Romantics Seen In Institute Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

For the remainder of the month pictures from the collection of Louis Schapiro will be on view at the Institute of Modern Art. Also on display are many specimens of silk-screen prints made by pioneers of this newly invented process of color printing.

Mr. Schapiro's collection is an exciting one. It contains works of pronounced character in the modern idiom. While there are a few abstract pictures made in calculating fashion, most of the exhibits represent modern romantics. The canvases by the latter are executed in the free, eruptive, expostulatory manner that suits an unrestrained expression of feeling. What is revealed through pigment, line, rhythm is a heightened response to the world of today. Some painters proclaim an enthusiasm for life in its most dramatic or striking manifestations; some elaborate on the world they know with fanciful or stark embellishments; others withdraw into the dream world. What most of these painters disclose is an unwillingness to conform. Sometimes in their effort to get away from what is customary, they strain and exhaust themselves. Sometimes they handle their medium in a crude, or ill-adapted, or uncraftsmanlike manner. However, those who are safeguarded by a natural good taste, in whatever tempest of feeling, may speak in a truly touching and often stirring manner.

An "Architectural Fantasy on a Bach Brandenburg Concerto" shows how Norman McLaren attempted to establish a parallel between visual and auditory art. Architecture counts for a good deal in the imagery of modern art, even in drawing and design, as the beautiful compositions with figures by Abraham Walkowitz show. Stuart Davis' landscape is an interesting transliteration of facts into a dot-and-dash impressionism. A canvas by Jean Liberte discloses further the interest in the sculptural or plastic interpretation. J. de Martini's pictures indicate the great benefits which have accrued to the younger generation from the experiments of their immediate artistic forebears.

David Burliuk strives to communicate feeling through vibrant expressive colors. Artists represented further are Marc Chagall, Jack Levine, J. Rice Pereira, Bezalel Schatz, and Gerritt Hondius.

The silk-screen prints provide further evidence of the rapid development of this process. A group of young graphic artists in New York has taken hold of the medium and has already produced some creditable results. The quality of color is most impressive.

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Women's Republican Club

Pictures by Anne Frothingham Guild and Helen Gilbert are currently on exhibition at the Women's Republican Club. Both are showing works of small dimension. Miss Guild offers some pleasantly executed views of harbors and scenery and Miss Gilbert's oils emanate from a soft and sensitive brushwork.

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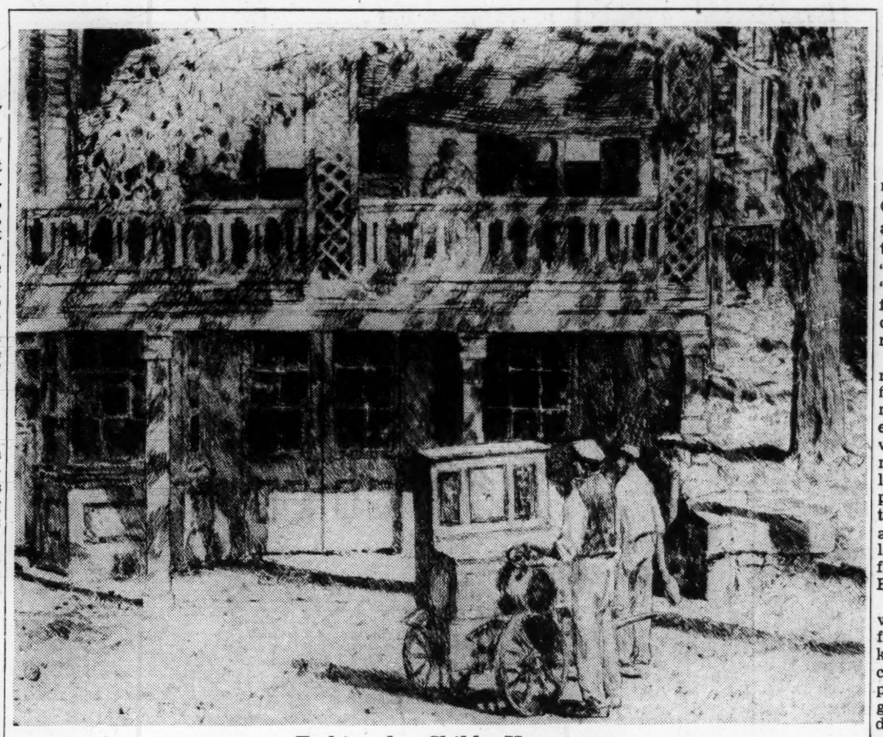
Fogg Museum

The Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge has been the recipient of many gifts recently. Most notable is a collection of 11 dozen drawings and paintings presented by Grenville S. Winthrop, Class of 1886 at Harvard.

Inasmuch as the museum has been especially interested in drawings, many items given by Mr. Winthrop will enhance greatly a collection which is already large and distinguished. There are some choice things from the hands of Ingres, Delacroix, and Gericault, which have already been incorporated in an exhibition of nineteenth century graphic art. A small special display, arranged on the second floor, includes drawings and water colors by Americans. Childe Hassam is particularly well represented in his earnestly drawn and bright colored American views. Sargent's talents are indicated in a few water colors and drawings, and La Farge's meticulous handiwork completes the small display.

Another gift recently acquired by the Fogg Museum consists of 11 paintings by the contemporary American artist, Harold Weston.



Etching by Childe Hassam

"Toby's Cos Cob, 1915," gift of George J. Dyer to the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard.

Final Programs Offer Three Local Novelties

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballet Theater closed its tremendously successful season at the Opera House with two performances Saturday, giving "Peter and the Wolf," "Pas de Quatre," and "Bluebeard" in the afternoon, and "Naughty Lisette," "Gala Performance," and a "Divertissement" of collected numbers in the evening.

"Peter and the Wolf" was wisely reserved for the matinee. It satisfies the young customers, but it is rather slight for those mature enough to understand Prokofieff's witty score, which, with the narrative, is complete in itself, delighting the mind, and painting pictures on the imagination that transcend anything even so gifted a stage designer as Lucinda Ballard can visualize, or even so famous a choregrapher as Adolph Bolm can devise.

The choicest of the new ballets was Antony Tudor's "Gala Performance," which again uses Prokofieff music (it sounded like excerpts from the "Classical" Symphony) and again is mounted by a gifted designer, this time Nicolas de Molas. Tudor's ballet is satire, not burlesque, or perhaps it is just on the edge of burlesque without toppling over. The parts of the three famous, and rival, ballerinas, one from Moscow, one from Milano, and one from Paris, need interpretation by ballerinas with a sense of balance in more ways than one, and were so interpreted when the ballet was first presented in New York.

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On Saturday night, the parts were taken by soloists, two of whom were not equal to the test. Nora Kaye, as the Russian ballerina, overplayed. Miriam Golden, a handsome girl, in a handsome costume, did likewise as the Italian. Only Karen Conrad, as the flitting, coy little Parisienne, seemed to have the correct proportion in grasp of character. Yet it was all absurdly funny, with the differentiation of styles and expression of ego-syncrasies, and innumerable flashes of humor running through. Tudor played the Italian's partner, artfully making a labored acrobatic exercise of his support. Hugh Laiing, as the French ballerina's partner, got a neat little push into the wings for his pains. The cavaliers and coryphées disported themselves knowledgeably.

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Pallid in contrast, and more concert than theater, is the other little ballerina sketch in the company's repertoire, the famous Chalon lithograph, "Pas de Quatre," which Anton Dolin has brought to life in a series of tableaux and variations. Danced against a pale cyclorama, the costumes follow the tutus and head-dress of the lithograph, and the music is from Cesare Pugni. Markova impersonated Taglioni; Conrad, Grahn; Kaye, Grisi, and Annabelle Lyon, Cerito. The ballet requires Markova's standard of perfection throughout.

A joy to see and hear was "Naughty Lisette," (La Fille Mal Gardée), with its gay Soudeikine sets and costumes, its tinklingly-tuneful music (Johann Hertel) and Baronova bringing all her vitality and charm, as well as cast-iron technique, to the part of the wayward daughter. This, the oldest living ballet, has been restaged to a lively tempo by Bronislava Nijinska. Semenoff mimed excellently the mother. Romanoff was an acceptable Colin. But young Ian Gibson, as the stupid and parentally enforced suitor, had the most spectacular opportunity—to show his skill at soaring. He flew through the air with very great ease indeed, and to seemingly unheard of heights. When he achieves more finish and style, he has great prospects.

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Another brilliant young dancer of the company is Jerome Robbins, who shines particularly as the Alfonso of "Bluebeard," and is generally outstanding for distinguished bearing. The company has a lot of good people, Annabelle Lyon, the darling page-lover of "Bluebeard," among them. But it needs another ballerina and another classical danseur. The newly incorporated star system is unfortunate. It gives the three stars too much to do, so that they are not always at their best—for one reason, among several.

In the closing "Divertissement," Markova and Dolin in the grand pas de deux from "The Nutcracker," brought to memory a previous, priceless performance by Danilova and Youskevitch of the Monte Carlo company, for the latter had more sparkle on the feminine side, and more suavity and grace on the masculine. Dolin's grand manner, so right for Albrecht, sometimes gets out of hand. Markova's ethereal quality is not suited to every role. It is suited to "The Dying Swan," danced in tribute to Pavlova, but that is a dance one might prefer to remember than to see again. Dolin's "Espagnol" was expert and attractive.

For freshness and beauty of production, for interesting repertoire, for harmonious ensemble, togetherness, and zestful dancing, for youth and good looks, and light and color and laughter, Ballet Theater is tops. It was good to hear Dolin say, in a brief March of Dimes speech Saturday night, as he thanked Boston for its response, that because of that response the company would probably be able to play a return engagement in October.

James Kollar

Cleora Wood

Soprano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Mahler's Fourth Symphony, which Richard Burgin will conduct at the Friday and Saturday concerts.

News of the Stage

"Watch on the Rhine, Lillian Hellman's play which has been running in New York since last April, is announced to go to tour on Feb. 23 and it seems likely that the play, which was selected by the New York Drama Critics Circle as the best American work of last season, will reach the Colonial Theater in Boston about March 16. The play is being offered here in the subscription series of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. The tour starts in Philadelphia and will include Providence, Hartford, Springfield, New Haven, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Rockford, Madison, and Chicago, in the order named.

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Tentative plans are reported in New York for a spring tour of "Spring Again" with Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. The date mentioned as a possibility for Boston is April 6

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Irving Caesar's new musical, "My Dear Public," will begin a tryout engagement at the Colonial Theater in Boston on Monday, March 9, according to the New York Times. Cora Witherspoon has been signed for the cast. The new show is said to deal with a theatrical producer and has songs by Mr. Caesar, Gerald Marks, and Sam Lerner. John Buckmaster, Mitzi Green, Joe Smith, and Charles Dale have been reported previously as members of the company.

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Louise Galloway, who for the past three summers has been active as a producer at the Red Barn Theater in Westboro, has joined the cast of "Under This Roof," Herbert B. Ehrmann's play, which comes to the Plymouth on Monday, Feb. 16. Other additions to the cast are Harlan Briggs, Hilda Bruce, and George Spaulding.

News of the Screen

With Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman in the three starring roles, Producer-Director George Stevens' "The Gentlemen Misbehave" has gone into production at Columbia. Claire Trevor is to play the second feminine lead, and Edgar Buchanan will be seen in a featured role. Sidney Buchman is scenarist for "The Gentlemen Misbehave," which presents Mr. Grant as "an intellectual, self-educated vagabond" and Miss Arthur as "a former teacher, turned real estate woman."

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Ray Milland and Ginger Rogers are to be co-starred in "The Major and the Minor," Miss Rogers' first picture under her new Paramount contract. The script is being prepared by Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder, who wrote the screen plays for "Hold Back the Dawn," "Ball of Fire," and "Ninotchka."

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Robert Stack returns to Universal, his home studio, to appear opposite Diana Barrymore in Walter Wanger's "Eagle Squadron." Mr. Stack has recently completed a romantic role in "To Be or Not to Be," with Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard, for Ernst Lubitsch.

Helen Traubel in Recital

Demands of the first order were made on Helen Traubel, soprano, when she appeared in Symphony Hall with Conraad V. Bos as her accompanist yesterday afternoon. They were relieved, though in no way mitigated, by help of Jean Bedetti, violoncellist, who, with Leonard Bernstein accompanying, took proceedings over for a brief space to play some solo pieces. It seems to be the idea of the Celebrity Series of concerts, as it is called, that not only shall the artists taking part be among the most eminent in their field, but that the music presented shall be, in the main, of the most exalted and exacting sort.

That ought to mean, and probably does, that the audience shall be made up of people at once keenly discriminating and highly appreciative. For certainly when the best gifts of the most competent executants are put on exhibition, they ought not to be thrown away on careless ears.

But noble interpretation is one thing, and pretentious display is another; and again, intimate communication between performer and listeners is one thing, and distant, dazzling show of technique to a wondering multitude is another. It was the praise of Mme. Traubel that she did some of the hardest things a vocalist can do, that she went way down into the meaning of the masterworks which she set fourth, and that she got right next to the heart of the house with her singing.

It has been noted of these concerts before, that the program has one moment bigger than all the rest, up to which everything before leads and from which everything after tapers off. Suppose the observation to be correct, then the top mark of Mme. Traubel's recital was her rendering of the air from Gluck's "Alceste," that begins, "Divinité's du Styx." If one piece of music in the whole repertory of solo song tests the capacity of the soprano voice thoroughly in all its range, it is this one. It never for an instant forgets the text, never loses its continuity of style, and never misses its dramatic direction. It has room for all the power of expression, all the quality of tone, and all the command of shading a singer possesses. If there are a half-dozen grand arias for soprano surpassing all others, this is certainly one of them; and Mme. Traubel met its requirements at every point. She was in preeminent voice, and she gave it out in full flow.

That is saying nothing of works by Beethoven, Wagner, Schubert, and Strauss, all done in her best manner, and nothing of songs in English with which she closed the day. Nor is it saying anything about Mr. Bedetti's well-considered contribution with his cello—pieces by Cervetto and Francoeur of the early classic school, and Polonaise by Chopin, coming down romantic.

W. P. T.

Novelties for Opera Season

Revivals of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and of Gluck's "Orfeo" will be the novelties of the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Company, March 19-28, again at the Metropolitan Theater. Bruno Walter will conduct both revivals. "The Magic Flute" in the present revival is sung in English. Neither work has been heard here for many years in professional performance.

Another distinguished guest will be Sir Thomas Beecham, who will appear for the first time in Boston as a conductor of opera. He will direct performances of "Carmen" and of "Faust." Bach's secular cantata, "Phoebus and Pan," presumably was considered too speculative a venture for these uncertain times.

Another conductor new to Boston will be Paul Breisach, who has been well received in New York. He will direct "Bohème." Otherwise the musical direction will be in the hands of Mr. Leinsdorf and Mr. Panizza, with Frank St. Leger and Wilfred Pelletier taking one performance each.

With no Flagstad available, there will of course be no "Tristan und Isolde." Wagner will be represented by "Lohengrin" (refurbished) and "Walküre." The only other German opera in the Boston repertory is Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier."

Verdi's name appears three times—"Traviata," "Aïda," "Rigoletto." Puccini contributes only "Bohème," and Rossini only the "Barber." That's the list, and, considering the world situation, a very good one.

Of the singers, perhaps the most notable addition to the roster is Astrid Varnay, the Swedish-American soprano who at the season's first performance of "Walküre" stepped into the role of Sieglinde at the last moment, and, without ever having been on a stage before, achieved a sensational success. She will repeat this role in Boston, and will also sing Elsa in "Lohengrin."

Another newcomer is Nadine Conner, California radio soprano, who made her début as Pamina in "The Magic Flute" this season, and will be heard in the same part here. A third is the new Carmen, Lily Djanel, who made her Metropolitan début Saturday afternoon. Otherwise the names of the artists are all familiar. The complete repertory follows:

Thursday evening, March 19, at 8—"Lohengrin" (Wagner): Mmes. Varnay, Thorborg; Messrs. Melchior, Muehn, Cordon, Warren. Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Friday evening, March 20, at 8—"The Magic Flute" (Mozart): Mmes. Conner, Bok, Andreva, Steber, Stellman, Farell, Paulee, Olheim, Kaskas; Messrs. Kullman, Kipnis, Harrell, Schorr, Lautkoetter, Dudley, Darcy, Gurney, D'Angelo. Conductor: Bruno Walter.

Saturday matinee, March 21 at 2—"La Traviata" (Verdi); Mmes. Novotna, Votipka, Olheim; Messrs. Peerce, Warren. De Paolis, Cehanovsky, Kent, D'Angelo. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Saturday evening, March 21, at 8:15—"Barber of Seville" (Rossini): Mmes. Sayao, Petina; Messrs. Landi, Brownlee, Pinza, Baccaloni, Engelman. Conductor: Frank St. Leger.

Monday evening, March 23 at 8:30—"Orfeo" (Gluck); Mmes. Thorborg, Novotna, Farell, Dickey. Conductor: Bruno Walter.

Tuesday evening, March 24, at 7:45—"Die Walküre" (Wagner); Mmes. Lehmann, Varnay, Thorborg, Van Delden, Votipka, Stellman, Browning, Van Kirk, Doe, Olheim, Kaskas; Messrs. Melchior, Schorr, List, Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf.

Wednesday, matinee, March 25, at 2—"Carmen" (Bizet); Mmes. Djanel, Albanese, Votipka, Olheim; Messrs. Johlin, Warren, Cordon, De Paolis, Cehanovsky, Kent. Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham.

Wednesday evening, March 25 at 8:30—"La Bohème" (Puccini); Mmes. Sayao, Dickey; Messrs. Kullman, Brownlee, Pinza, Cehanovsky, Baccaloni. Conductor: Paul Breisach.

Thursday evening, March 26 at 8:15—Aïda" (Verdi); Mmes. Roman, Castagna, Votipka; Messrs. Martinelli, Warren, Cordon, Gurney, Dudley. Conductor: Wilfred Pelletier.

Friday evening, March 27 at 8—"Rosenkavalier" (Strauss); Mmes. Lehmann, Novotna, Steber, Votipka, Petina; Messrs. List, Huehn, Pechner, Gurney, De Paolis, Carter. Conductor: Erich, Leinsdorf.

Saturday matinee, March 28 at 2—"Faust" (Gounod); Mmes. Albanese, Browning, Votipka; Messrs. Crooks, Warren, Pinza, Kent. Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham.

Saturday evening, March 28 at 8:15—"Rigoletto" (Verdi); Mmes. Sayao, Castagna, Stellman, Votipka; Messrs. Peerce, Weede, Cordon, De Paolis, Engelman, Cehanovsky. Conductor: Ettore Panizza.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors and sculpture. Through January.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of paintings by the Boston Branch of National League of American Pen Women. Through January 30.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors and portraits by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 14.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through January.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett; water colors by Carroll Coletti.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Serigraphs (silk screen prints), by Leonard Pytlak. Through January.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Paintings from the collection of Louis Schapiro. Also silk screen prints. Through January.

Modern Home, Corner Chestnut and River Streets—Exhibition of sculptures and water colors by Johnfried Georg Bergschneider. Through January.

M. M. Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by Gertrude Koch, Ruth Lepper, and Marjorie Very. Through Feb. 7.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Gouri P. Ivanov-Rinov. Through January.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Harautin Vasgerdsian. Through Feb. 5.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Water colors by Anne F. Guild; oil paintings by Helen C. Gilbert. Through Feb. 6.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French paintings, prints and drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; Rajut art of the 16th-18th centuries; X-ray Shadowgraphs; new acquisitions from the collection of Grenville L. Winthrop.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Comprehensive exhibition of work by George Grosz. Through Jan. 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Young American Printmakers, exhibition selected from the Vanguard Group circulated under the suspices of The American National Committee of Engraving. (School of the Museum of Fine Arts, through Jan. 28. Hours 10 a. m. to 4, except Sunday.) Eighteenth century American arts, The M. and M. Karolik Collection. Etching by Van Dyck, Tercentenary Exhibition. Musical instruments in early prints (Print Dept. through February). Nineteenth century American water colors (Water Color Galleries).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Andover Academy—Exhibition of New England sculptors. Through Feb. 15.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings of the early Netherlands. Through January.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College—Water color exhibition by Millard Sheets, Gina Knee and Russell Cowles. Through Feb. 15.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Oil paintings by contemporary artists. Through Jan. 28.

Wellesley: Farnsworth Museum, Wellesley College—Exhibition of collection of paintings by young Americans, and the work of Elen F. Comins.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Paintings by Ethel M. Dana of Portland, Maine. Through January.

Manchester: Currier Gallery—Finnish glass and pottery; etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through January.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints.

Providence Art Club—"Scott's Rebellion," exhibition of paintings by six Rhode Island artists of the Vanguard. Through Feb. 8.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Jan. 27

Regular Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Claudio Arrau, piano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 3.

Wednesday, Jan. 28

Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet. Church of the Advent, Brimmer Street, at 8:15.

Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Thursday, Jan. 29

Organ recital by E. Power-Biggs. Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Friday, Jan. 30

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 1.

Concert by Vladimir Horowitz, Russian pianist. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Concert by Lauritz Melchior, Danish tenor. Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 9.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time," 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carrol. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore—"Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1, 4:35, 8:05. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—"Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Modern—"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett, 9 a. m., 12; 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Paramount—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Calling Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Scollay—"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel." "Travel Dutch Guiana." "Life of the Chinook Salmon." "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Two-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie." Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—"Kaltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbitt Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa." "With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Mr. District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. 'One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Little Foxes," Bettie Davis. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Suspicion," Gary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon, Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Brookline Village: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and W. Brennan. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 2 and 8.

University: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, 3:50, 9:54. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:50, 7:50.

Codman Square: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:58, 9:13. "Moonlight in Hawaii," John Sutton and Lynn Bari.

Hyde Park: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight," 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Maplewood: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.

Mystic: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 3:10, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:55, 8. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Texas," William Holden. 1:30, 8.

Medford: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bathholomew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 9:30. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Target for Tonight." 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts and Slim Summerville.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry and Roger Pryor. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8.

Strand: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Appointment for Love." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Week End in Havana." Alice Joyce and John Payne. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Bad Lands of Dakota." Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley and Charles Coburn. 2:09, 7:54. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:27 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney, Randolph Scott. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Target for Tonight." 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "March of Time." 2:15, and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:43, 8:03. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:10, 6:30, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15—TOM'W 3
Soloist--CLAUDIO ARRAU--Piano
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting
FRI., JAN. 30, at 2:30
SAT., JAN. 31, at 8:15

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Symphony Hall—Sun Aft., Feb. 1
HOROWITZ
"THE FABULOUS PIANIST"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BETTY GRABLE • VICTOR MATURE
CAROLE LANDIS • LAIRD CREGAR
"I WAKE UP SCREAMING"
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

• TODAY THRU WED., JANUARY 28TH •
PLAZA 58th ST. nr MADISON
at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20 7:30, 9:40 P.M.
Beautiful! Unforgettable!
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Wed.
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS BEG. FEB. 2 SEATS THURS.
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Eves. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
4th Week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
Ball of Fire
CO-FEATURES
"OBLIGING YOUNG LADY"
Extra! LATEST ISSUE MARCH of TIME

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P.M.,

Stories You Can Read for Yourself
Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

:16c

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, January 26, 1942

A Monday Page

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Ten

It was just beginning to grow a little dark. The children had all gone home. If any of their parents chanced to ask about Magnolia they probably replied that she must be on one of the other rafts. I really don't know what might have become of her if it had not been for Bolo's sharp eyes. He had come down with the Moon-man to meet her at the time appointed, and was very much worried when she was not on the raft that came in.

The raft moved on and the two of them stood gazing up the river in the dim light. Suddenly Bolo pricked up his ears.

"Listen," he said. "I can hear a sound of bells. Where can it come from?"

The Moon-man listened. Yes, he, too, could hear bells. Bolo strained his eyes across the water.

"Moon-man, Moon-man," he said, "I can see something red sticking up from the river. What can it be?"

The Moon-man was greatly puzzled.

"It can't be Magnolia," he said. "Magnolia is pale pink."

"Red—red—" murmured Bolo. "What have I seen lately that was red?" Then suddenly, "Why, of course—the skipping-rope. And it has bells on it. Quick, quick, Moon-man!"

But the Moon-man was already in the water, and Bolo jumped in after him without a second's hesitation. And so it came about that Magnolia was towed into shore at the end of a skipping-rope, with the bells still ringing away merrily all the time. She wasn't any the worse for it, neither was the skipping-rope.

"It's a good skipping-rope," said Magnolia, "but I must say I don't think I really care much for the taste of red paint!"

The Great Experiment

At last the time had come for the great experiment. There had been many things to arrange. The mushrooms had had to be tested, of course, in order to make certain that they would stand the strain. They had proved wonderfully tough. The moon-mushrooms grow stronger and stronger as they grow bigger; only the little ones are used for food.

The starting-out of Hari, Bolo, and Magnolia had also to be most carefully planned. Here the Moon-man's great knowledge and experience were called into play. The start had to be made from the very top of the Observation Tower at the Power Station, and they had to be supported by the strongest moon-power beams till they were clear of the moon and had a direct drop to the earth before them. All this was so complicated and took so much careful calculation that it would take pages and pages if I were to start explaining it. Besides, to tell you the truth, I'm not at all sure that I could explain it very well, because I'm not so very good at difficult mathematical and natural science problems.

But the important thing was that they should be able to get down safely and easily, and this, I can assure you, they did. Exactly how it was done I don't really believe anyone knew but the Moon-man himself; but they both had complete confidence in his ability to do anything that he undertook to do, and their confidence was certainly well justified.

A Quiet Departure

They went off by night, and very quietly; the Moon-man didn't want any fuss or any crowds. They took down with them only what they had had with them when they came up, and one small parcel of cheese—"Just to remind us," Magnolia said, "how good it is."

It was arranged that Magnolia was to start making pies very soon after they got down. That on a certain day, just about a week after their arrival, the pies were to be taken, at a time arranged, to the hill-top from which Hari, Bolo, and Magnolia had started, and that the Moon-man would at that same moment start pulling the pies up. If they arrived safely he would, in return, also at a fixed time, send down mushroom-borne parcels of cheese. It was all tremendously exciting, particularly for Hari, Bolo, and Magnolia, since they would not know for certain whether the pies had reached the moon till the cheese came down in its turn.

Their journey back to the earth was quite successful. Hand in hand they floated down, and alighted quite gently on that very spot from which each of them had departed. The earth lay quietly bathed in moonlight. They felt as though they had been away for years—so much had happened to them since they left. They looked up at the moon.

"It seems like a dream," said Magnolia, softly. "Can it really have happened? Perhaps it was a dream, Hari."

Hari smiled, and drew from his pocket a small parcel.

"This cheese isn't a dream," he said, "anyway, not that kind of a dream. Come along, Magnolia, let's have some of it, toasted, for our supper."

Shopping for Pie Dishes

And now Magnolia started getting very busy ordering in the best of everything needed to make apple pies. She decided to have them ready just one day before they were to be sent off, as apple pies don't improve with keeping. Everything was prepared for the day's baking except pie dishes. She was only going to make a dozen, it being a sort of trial trip, so to speak, as they were being sent up without anyone in charge, and one could not be perfectly certain that they would arrive. As soon as one consignment of pies had gone up and one of cheese had come down, they would be able to feel that the whole project was well under way.

Magnolia had used every one of her pie dishes for the pies she had herself taken up originally, and she had left them in the moon; so now she had to buy some more. But when she asked for them at the china shop she was met by an astonished stare from the salesman. Had Madam forgotten about the strike in the pie dish factories two weeks ago? He had not a single pie dish in the place, though it was hoped that the factories would be working again shortly.

Here was a pretty situation! You can imagine poor Magnolia's feelings. Apple pies without pie dishes! It couldn't be done. She rushed round to Hari's house to tell him of the sad plight she was in. Hari said she was welcome to his pie dishes, but he found he had only two. Magnolia was in tears.

"Oh, Hari," she said, "get your thinking-cap. Perhaps that will help us."

"I don't see how my thinking-cap could possibly produce pie dishes," Hari said. "But, Magnolia, must you have dishes? What about those things—what are they called?—pasties—apple-pasties? Can't you make those? They are delicious; just as good as pies."

Magnolia stopped crying instantly. "Oh, Hari," she gasped, "how clever you are! Of course, of course. I've made hundreds of them. Do you think they'll mind?"

Hari was sure they wouldn't. Magnolia hastened off home to make the pasties, and the situation was saved.

The pasties, carefully packed in a suitable box, went off to the moon at the appointed time, with a note of explanation about the dishes. The Moon-man had evidently managed to time his pulling power to the minute, for they rose from the ground punctually at the hour arranged. Hari, Bolo, and Magnolia stood some way off to watch them go. Otherwise they might have been pulled up too! You can imagine with what excited impatience they waited for the arrival of the cheese a day or two later, for that would be an assurance that the pasties had really reached the moon and that all was well.

Once more they climbed to the hill-top and stood there staring up into the sky. It was a beautiful night, and as they watched they were able, a few minutes before the time fixed on, to see the dim outlines of two great mushrooms high up in the sky. Magnolia, overcome by emotion, grabbed Hari's arm.

"There they are, there they are!" she cried. "Oh, Hari, can it be true?"

Drawn by Emile Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

The packages floated gently down to the ground

It certainly was true; for a few minutes later the packages floated gently down to the ground and lay there at their feet, with the mushrooms lightly hovering over them. The whole thing had been a complete success. Inside the packages was a letter with instructions about the next delivery and, what was perhaps even more important, the following joyful news: "The pasties are immensely liked. Don't bother with dishes in future."

Of course, all this was only a beginning. It takes a long time to develop an entirely new undertaking of any sort into something really big, and there were many ways in which this new service could be improved. This all happened not so very long ago, but I believe it is going on quite satisfactorily, so that it may not be so very long before you will be seeing Moon-cheese in the stores.

When you do, you will know a good deal more about it than most folk, won't you?

(The End)

Stories for You and Me

Book Reviews

"Cabin On Kettle Creek," by May Justus, with pictures by Helen Finger, is a story about the author's own Tennessee Mountain region and tells of Glory and Matt Allison whose cabin home on Little Twin was not elaborate but they loved it, and their days were filled with work and fun. They gathered honey and worked in the fields, helping Mammy and Grandy. For fun they danced to the old fiddle, sang the folk songs of the mountain people and joined in the special celebrations at the mountain school. This book is published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, New York and London. $2.

A boy's story, a story about boats and the sea and fishing people in a little Nova Scotia village—especially about Jamie, who set his heart on owning the Sou'wester, a blue sail boat—is told in a nice, friendly sort of book, "Jory's Cove," written and illustrated by Clare Bice, and published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Pioneer Tales

"Elin's Amerika," written and illustrated by Marguerite de Angeli, will please 7- to 10-year-old girls. They will find in Elin, a new book friend, a warm, lovable character, and will agree with her that it was a real hardship to be lonely in a strange new country, to get along without a girl playmate until a ship arrives from Sweden.

This is a charming and authentic story about a happy family in the first settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware River in the mid-17th century. Some of Mrs. de Angeli's most beautiful pictures in full color and black crayon drawings enliven the story and make this an important record of family life in early America. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.

Pioneering in Wyoming Territory, with the Hammond family's struggle to protect their sheep and keep them together during the sheep and cattle wars, is the time, place, and theme for "Sheep Wagon Family," by Myra R. Richardson, illustrated by Eloise Wilkin. The author draws upon her own family's history for actual experiences related in this interesting and appealing story which tells of the little family difficulties and of their courage and resourcefulness in facing them until at last sheep-herding was established in Wyoming Territory.

Girls will like Cora Belle, who plays an important part in helping to carry on through a prairie fire, an Indian attack and a stampede. This book, a worthwhile addition to tales about the building of the West, is published by Robert McBride & Company, New York. $2.

Meet Old Friends

Boys and girls who first met Betsy and Billy in stories on the page For Children will be happy to find them in a new book, "Betsy and Billy" by Caroline Haywood. Here they are a little older and it will be fun to renew their acquaintance, begun in "B Is For Betsy," and to read of the good times they have in the second grade, and how they celebrate all the high days and holidays through the school year. Pleasant stories, printed in large type, with just right pictures by the author, all add to the fun of reading. Younger brothers and sisters will enjoy this book, too, when read aloud. This book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.

Picture Story Books

"Saturday For Samuel" by LeGrand is a merry and an appealing picture-story book about a little boy who *did* eat his cake and have it too. The whole family will like this story for reading aloud. It tells of a Negro family's good time when they went to town on market-day. This book is published by The Greystone Press, Inc., New York. $1.25.

"Peter Churchmouse," written and illustrated by Margot Austin, is about a poor, but clever churchmouse, who was so hungry he ate the hymn books. If you want to know what Peter did to make himself known to the Parson in order to get the cheese he wanted so badly, you must get the book. Both story and pictures are entertaining. This book is published by E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. $1.

"Yankee Doodle's Cousins" is a collection of American folklore, 27 stories in all, some well known, others less familiar, compiled by Anne Malcolmson. Robert McCloskey's cartoon-like drawings, full of life and vigor, match these tall tales—legends in the making—from the East, West, Mississippi Valley and the South. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Twenty Tales

In "The Dip Bucket," Dorothy Ann Lovell has provided stories that will enchant everyone. No one who reads The Christian Science Monitor need be told that Miss Lovell is a born story-teller, and all her tales have that original turn which provides an unexpected thrill. J. Gale Thomas has illustrated these twenty stories with little pictures that suit them to perfection.

You will envy Martin, who had a topping Uncle Jake who kept in his waistcoat pocket a magic pencil that drew the most marvellous pictures. No child who loves dogs—especially white Sealyham puppies—will fail to lose his heart to naughty little "Tugger" who slipped his collar and met with a most disconcerting adventure. Then there is "Old Man Scarecrow" who guarded Farmer Twinkletoes' fields so carefully, and wore such handsome clothes, that Mr. and Mrs. Robin took up residence in the pocket of his fine topcoat.

Little girls will love to read about Caroline and the tiny "Wendy House," that was really a bird-nesting box that played a fairy tune when its miniature front door was opened. And what little girl could resist feeling a teeny-weeny bit envious of Swiss Hortense who had her own special swan and a darling little crystal star? All of these lovely stories have appeared from time to time on the page For Children. The book is published by the University of London Press, London. 5s. net.

E. V. R.

Sky Market

Last night I heard a rumble in the sky
Like mighty cartwheels—now you see on high
The cauliflower clouds spread out for sale
In one long row, large, opulent and pale.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Snow Trimming

The garden lost her flowered dress
And wore a plain white gown,
Until a squirrel came along
And scampered up and down;
Along the edges, in and out,
His tracks run merrily—
Now all the little borders wear
Eyelet embroidery!

BARBARA OVERTON

The Contented Pine

The Pine Tree stood apart in a quiet corner of the wood. There were a few oak trees and silver birches within sight, but they were neither so tall nor so imposing looking as the Pine.

"Do you ever feel lonely?" the Wood Anemone called to the Pine Tree one day from its modest home on the ground. "You are so much taller than the other trees, and so far away from them."

Plenty of Friends

"Lonely!" the Pine Tree exclaimed. "On dull wet days the clouds come down and talk to me, and when it is wild and rough the wind plays hide-and-seek in my branches. At night the moon and the stars are my companions. I am never alone."

"It must be cold up there," the Wood Anemone persisted. "Here we are sheltered by the tree trunks and the undergrowth, but you seem so near the sky."

"How can I be cold when I am nearer to the sun than anything else that grows in the wood?" the Pine Tree replied. "I get the first of the sun's rays all the year round, and the first of the warm showers of summer. I am never cold."

Music of Outdoors

"Isn't it very silent up there?" the Wood Anemone asked again. "Down here we hear the murmur of the brook, the hum of the bees, and the chatter of the birds in the bushes all around us. You cannot hear any of these things."

"Can it ever be silent when the lark is pouring out its song overhead, or when the wind croons in the tree tops? In summer the nightingale gives its evening concert from my topmost branches. How can it be silent with so much music around?"

"Do things change up there?" the Wood Anemone asked in conclusion. "Everything seems to change with us. The flowers alter their dresses as the seasons come and go, and the wood takes on different colors according to the time of year."

"I do not change," the Pine Tree answered. "My branches are green all the year round. No, there is no change up here."

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

A Puzzle Corner

Now put on your thinking caps, girls and boys, just as Hari did, sharpen your pencils, and work out some puzzles:

Hidden Jewels

In each of the following sentences a well known jewel is hiding. See if you can find them all.

1. Is it necessary to stop all cars as they cross the border?
2. I can't believe that we were all in India Monday.
3. It is even more marvelous that we shall be in Peru by Saturday.
4. She decided to paint the car white and the top azure.
5. I'm so sorry there isn't a pear left in the orchard.
6. How many terms was Mr. Wiemer alderman of Oldtown?
7. Are these receipts for sugar net or gross?
8. Friend Seth would be a good man to help thee tame thy stallion.
9. The only way we could get to town was to flag a teamster.
10. None of us could keep ahead of Elmo on stones or sand.

Anagrams: Cities

In each of the following anagrams you will find the name of a city.

1. . . . ROOT NOT
2. . . . BY ALAN
3. . . . OLD TOE
4. . . . TAME BROIL
5. . . . ERG IN AD
6. . . . NO MAC
7. . . . A TON SCREAM
8. . . . ROD PLANT
9. . . . LOAN SPACE
10. . . . BETH SOUND

Answers to Quick Tricks

And here are the answers to the Quick Tricks we published last Monday:

Stone Becomes Smile

S	T	O	N	E
S	T	O	L	E
S	T	I	L	E
S	M	I	L	E

Rust Becomes Dish

R	U	S	T
R	U	S	H
R	A	S	H
D	A	S	H
D	I	S	H

Sounds for Little Folks
by CLARA B. STODDARD
Supervisor of Speech Improvement Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan

A drill book for parents and teachers to use in helping child toward Speech Improvement and Speech Correction. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of black and white drawings. Contains carefully selected rhymes and jingles that appeal to children, for practice and repetition.

Favorably reviewed on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1941.

$1.75 Postpaid

The Expression Company
16 Harcourt Street Boston, Mass.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	291,680
1942 volume to date	10,357,320
1941 volume to date	10,408,690

Rail Stocks, Specialties Are Favored

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rails, sugars, tobaccos and assorted specialties moved up in today's stock market but many leaders failed to make much progress.

Rising quotations were in the majority at the start and, while gains, on the whole, were in fractions near the final hour, isolated swings of 1 to more than 2 points were in evidence. Dealings quickened at intervals and transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Reports of American - Dutch bombing blasts at Japanese warships in the far Pacific apparently heartened Wall Street, but such buying as appeared was attributed mainly to individual situations having to do with earnings prospects. The theory the market might have been oversold, despite tax worries and war doubts, also was seen as a bolstering influence.

Among stocks at new 1941-42 tops were Santa Fe, Chicago Great Western preferred, Fajardo Sugar and American Crystal Sugar. In front the greater part of the day were American Tobacco common and "B," Sears Roebuck, U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Cerro de Pasco, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, du Pont and senior issues of Nickel Plate and Erie.

Supported in a mixed curb were Columbia Oil & Gas, Glen Alden Coal, and Sherwin-Williams. Minus marks were recorded for American Cyanamid "B" and Lake Shore.

The buying movement in rail loans today spread to a number of hitherto inactive issues in which advances ranged to as much as 2 points. Meanwhile, several of the carrier bonds prominent on last week's rise sold off moderately under profit selling.

New York City bonds were under pressure. Utility and industrial liens were steady.

Demand for the rails flowed from the prospect of increased revenues when passenger fares are raised 10 per cent next month and the possibility freight rates will also be boosted.

Heavy turnover accompanied the decline in the N. Y. City issue. Other municipals also tended downward in the over-the-counter market, mainly because of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's pledge to help remove the tax-exemption feature of such issues.

U. S. Governments lost around ¼ point with pressure focussed on the non-taxable bonds.

A large block of Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants changed hands and the price moved up more than a point.

Corporates higher included Erie 4½s of 2015, Lehigh Valley 4s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Illinois Central 4¾s, American Telephone 3½s of '66, Rock Island 4s, Warren Bros. 6s, Wabash 4½s, and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Queensland 6s dropped more than 2 points in the overseas list. Latin American issues were droopy.

Stock Prices Firm In London Market

LONDON, Jan 26 (AP)—Prices held generally firm throughout the stock market session today but considerable caution was displayed because of uncertainty over the situation on the Libyan battlefront.

British Government bonds moved evenly. Brazilian and Chinese loans tended a bit lower while Chilean bonds were steady.

Woolworth Ltd. eased a trifle in the otherwise improved industrial group following a cut in the dividend.

Kaffir development stocks chalked up small gains. Copper, tea, rubber and tin issues showed only minor variations. Oils added a few pence here and there.

Grains at Highest Levels Since 1937

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Highest prices since 1937 were posted in the grain and soybean futures pits here today as the market continued its war-inspired upward push. Beans were the highest on record, oats the highest in 14 years.

Soybeans, up as much as 4 cents to above $2.04, led the advance. Corn and rye were up about 2 cents at times, wheat a cent and oats fractions. The upturn in wheat was restricted by large receipts of grain at terminals, including some that has been stored under government loans.

Cargo Risk Rates To Far East Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased Japanese military and naval activity near Australia has resulted in a sharp boost in cargo war risk insurance rates to $7.50 per $100 from $4 for Australasian shipments via Panama and across the Pacific, effective immediately.

The rate for the cargoes moving to the remainder of the Far East was continued at a stiff 10 per cent.

Insurance for cargoes traveling to that troubled section of the world across the Atlantic and around the African Cape of Good Hope remained at 5 per cent.

Magnesite Prices Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPA fixed prices on dead-burned grain magnesite at levels which have prevailed for the past three years. Magnesite is used as a basic material in protective lining for steel furnaces.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	49	49	49	+ ½
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jan 24
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	7	6⅞	7	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 21
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	19	36	35½	35¾	+ ¼
	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jan 24
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	8⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	15½	16	+1
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	5	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	137½	137	137½	Jan 24
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	11⅝	Allied M (1¼g)	2	14⅜	14	14⅜	
9	5	Allied Stores	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79	79	79	Jan 24
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
23⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	7	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	62	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	18½	17¾	18⅛	+3⅞
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	2	54½	54½	54½	Jan 24
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	8	44⅞	43⅜	44⅞	
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
8¼	4⅜	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	Jan 24
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	2	64½	63¼	64½	+1½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	73	73	73	+1
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 24
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jan 23
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	64	9⅜	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	15	22	20½	22	+1⅞
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 24
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	23	23	23	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 24
3⅞	1⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 24
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ½
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+1½
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	7	39	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6⅞	Am Inv III (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 24
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	14	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	8	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	1	24	24	24	
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	3	20¼	20	20	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 24
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 21
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	4	42⅜	42⅛	42½	
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	146⅛	146	146	Jan 22
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Am Stores (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	7	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	96¼	95⅜	96¼	+ ¾
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	11	21½	19	21½	+2¾
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	127¾	126⅞	127½	+ ¾
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	17	49	48½	49	+2¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	49	50¼	48⅝	50¼	+3
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	5	4¾	5	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	29	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅝
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 22
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	3	2⅞	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	5½	5¼	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	4	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	13	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅝
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
112⅜	108⅛	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 23
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	5	65¼	64½	64½	Jan 24
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	1	26	26	26	+1
9⅜	6½	Arnold C (⅛e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	Artloom (.77½g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35½	20	Associates (2a)	2	21½	21½	21½	Jan 24
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	114	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	+1
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	9	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	31	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29⅜	28⅝	29⅝	Jan 23
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	8	22	21¾	22	+1
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¾	2⅝	Aviat Corp(.15g)	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Looc ct	9	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	24	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
13½	7	Barber As (⅓e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 24
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	73	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 24
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	5	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	4	13	13	13	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	52	52	52	Jan 23
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 24
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	6	64½	63¾	64½	+1
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¾
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	22	18½	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	30	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	10	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	—1¼
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	6	½	½	½	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 22
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 24
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	3	3	3	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jan 24
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 22
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55	55	55	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	6	6	6	Jan 24
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
		C					
24¾	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19⅜	19½	19¾	+ ⅝
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell'W 1.60g	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12	11½	12	Jan 23
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36	35⅞	36	+1
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26	26	26	+ ½
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	6	66	64	66	+2
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	39⅞	39½	39½	— ½
29⅜	18½	Celanese (2g)	17	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	21	23⅜	22	23	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	7	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅜
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	— ½
34¾	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	17	31½	30½	31½	+1½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	29	36⅜	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec 31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	32	5	4½	5	+ ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	15	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	99	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	+ ½
8¼	1⅜	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
19½	9⅜	Chi Pneu T (½e)	2	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	+ ¾
		C R I & P 6% pf	2				— ⅛
		C R I & P 7% pf	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	18	47⅝	46⅞	47⅝	— ⅞
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	32	32	32	— ½
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26¼	26	26	— ½
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	2	41	40¾	40¾	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	1	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	21	70⅛	69⅜	69⅜	—1⅜
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57	57	57	—1
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	5	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13	13	13	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	7	18⅛	17	18⅛	+1⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
47⅛	1	Col G & E (.10g)	20	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Comi Credit (3)	14	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	11	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102	102	Jan 24
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	2	9½	9½	9½	
		Com'th & South	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	41	40¾	40¾	— ¼
30⅜	20	Com Edis (1.80)	31	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
25¼	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	19	19	19	Dec 30
7	3⅛	Follansbee Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
20¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	8	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ¾
9	2½	Francisco Sugar	5	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ½
23¼	18	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	Jan 24
		G					
2½	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	Jan 23
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	3	2	2	2	
12	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Gar Wood In .40	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 23
12½	8⅝	Gaylord C (½a)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	4	52½	52½	52½	Jan 22
5¾	4	Gen Am I (½g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
104	101	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Jan 3
55¾	39⅛	Gen Am Trans 3g	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Gen Bak (.45g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2½	Gen Bronze	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6½	2	Gen Cable	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	6¾	Gen Cable A	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅝
97	73½	Gen Cable pf 7k	1	89	89	89	Jan 24
22	16¼	Gen Cigar (1a)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
35½	24¾	Gen Elec (.35e)	48	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
42⅜	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	7	37	36½	36½	— ⅝
117¾	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	Jan 20
1½	¼	Gen G & E A	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	83	83	83	
48½	28⅝	Gen Motor (3¾g)	65	33	32½	33	+ ¾
127½	121½	Gen Motor pf (5)	7	124½	124¼	124½	
4⅜	3	Gen Out A (.20e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
48	27½	Gen Out A A (4)	1	25	25	25	Jan 23
7½	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.65g)	4	5½	5½	5½	
⅛	⅛	Gen Pub Service	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅛	9	Gen Ry Signal 1g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
⅝	⅛	Gen Real & Util	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 23
25	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	27	27	27	+1
29½	14	Gen Refr (1.40g)	5	17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canners Must Hold Part Of Goods for War

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—A war production board official announced today that the Government would require canners of fruits and vegetables to keep part of their 1942 production off the market to meet Army, Navy and lend-lease needs.

John L. Baxter, chief of the canned foods section of the WPB food supply branch, said the WPB was preparing "a general preference order directing producers to withhold from sale a stated percentage of each listed product which they expect to pack in 1942."

Must Make Report

Mr. Baxter, who spoke at the opening session of the National Canners Association convention, said that within 15 days after the completion of his pack the canner would be required to report his production on forms which would be furnished by the WPB.

"The primary purpose of this general preference order," he said, "is to promote the defense of the United States by assuring that sufficient supplies of certain canned fruits and vegetables for the needs of the various government agencies are set aside by the producers of these articles."

Mr. Baxter listed the following tentative percentages as the amounts of various canned goods to be withheld from sale:

Apples, heavy pack, 32 per cent; cherries, red sour pitted, 27 per cent; cherries, sweet, light, dark, unpitted, 25 per cent; peaches, cling, freestone halves, sliced, 23 per cent; pears, Bartlett halves, 26 per cent; pineapples, sliced, crushed, 25 per cent; fruit cocktail, 16 per cent.

Asparagus, all green culturally bleached, 44 per cent; lima beans, fresh, 22 per cent; beans, stringless, cut, green or waxed, round or flat, 21 per cent; peas, Alaska 3-4 sieve, sweets 3 and larger or ungraded, 18 per cent; corn, cream style whole kernel, yellow or white, 18 per cent; tomatoes, 30 per cent, tomato juice, 14 per cent.

Mr. Baxter said that in most cases the government's direct needs would not be so great as to reduce the amount available for civilian trade greatly below the usual amount—"provided you increase your production to the extent desired."

May Fix Prices

In an address prepared for a later session of the convention, Harold B. Rowe, Assistant Director of the Price Division of OPA, said, "We see no occasion for the industry to raise its prices at this time" on the remainder of the 1941 pack.

He stated price ceilings would be imposed if prices went above levels deemed reasonable by OPA.

Mr. Rowe expressed dissatisfaction with pending price control measures in Congress, stating that if they were passed in their present form the Government could not impose ceilings until after prices had soared at least 14 per cent higher than last month's levels and 29 per cent above the pre-European War levels.

The following officers were elected by the association:

President, Carroll E. Lindsey of Highland City, Fla.; First Vice-President, G. Sherwin Haxton of Oakfield, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, Alfred W. Eames of San Francisco, who was re-elected, and Secretary-Treasurer, Frank G. Gorrell of Washington, also re-elected.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.03	2.28
Amerex Holding	11.00	12.50
American Business Shares	2.49	2.73
Ass Houston Fund	9.98	10.73
Boston Fund	12.78	13.31
Broad Street Investing	18.53	20.03
Bullock Fund	11.11	12.18
Canadian Investment Fund	2.45	3.05
Century Shares Trust	23.67	25.46
Chain Store Investment	14.98	....
Christiana Securities Co	2065.00	2265.00
Commodity Corp	10.76	11.77
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.25	29.75
Dividend Shares	.95	1.05
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.15	17.16
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.25	9.98
Equitable Invest Corp	21.73	23.37
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	16.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.75	14.78
Fund Investors Inc	14.23	15.50
General Capital	24.18	26.00
General Capital	24.18	26.00
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.84	13.81
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.72	.80
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds.		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	20.14	S-1	.... 22.58
B-2	....	25.29	S-2	.... 11.40
B-3	....	16.14	S-3	.... 14.76
B-4	....	8.48	S-4	.... 3.03
K-1	....	14.76	K-2	.... 13.71

Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.30	29.30
Loomis Sayles Mut. Fd	71.20	71.20
Maryland Fund	2.65	3.25
Mass Invest. Tr	15.83	17.02
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.52	8.09
Mutual Invest	7.76	8.48
Nation Wide Voting	.93	1.05
New England Fund	10.10	10.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.27	12.05
Quarterly Income Shares	4.05	4.90
*Railway & Light Sec	6.00	8.00
*Railway & Light Sec pf	98.50	....
Republic Invest Fund	2.74	3.06
Scudder Stevens & Clark	74.56	76.06
Spencer Trask Fund	11.94	13.14
Stand Util Inc	.12	.14
State Street Invest	56.25	59.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.36	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.63	.71
Wellington Fund	12.74	14.03

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.08	....
Cumulative Trust shares	3.55	....
Diversified Tr C	2.85	
Diversified Tr D	4.19	4.75
Founders Tr Shrs A	2.85	3.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.58	4.32
Nation Wide Sec	2.68	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.66	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.00	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.57	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.96	
Super of Am Tr "A"	1.86	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.75	
S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.20	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.30	.55

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Sales price Us as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2½ less if not held 3 years.

Cement Production Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said preliminary figures indicated the Portland cement industry in 1941 produced 164,002,000 barrels of cement, compared with 130,217,000 barrels the previous year, an increase of 25.9 per cent. The 1941 shipments were estimated at 167,508,000, against 130,350,000, a 28.5 rise.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	104.12	104.12	104.12
50 3¼s 46-44	105.14	105.14	105.14
10 3s 48-46	107.20	107.20	107.20
5 3⅛s 49-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
2 2¾s 54-51	108	108	108

New York City Bonds

311 3s 80	103⅞	101¾	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106	106	106
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	90	90¼
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74½	74½	74½
8 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	63	63	63
31 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58⅜	57	58⅜
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	69⅜	69	69⅜
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	101⅞
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107⅜	107⅜
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	106⅞	107
9 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107¾	107¾
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	107	107	107
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104⅜	104¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	83½	83½	83½
25 A C Linne clt 4s 52	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
19 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	56¾	56¾
7 A C Line 5s 45	98	97⅞	97⅞
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¾	31¼	31⅜
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜
23 B&O 95 st A	38½	38⅛	38⅛
1 B&O 95 st C	42½	42½	42½
42 B&O 2000 st	38½	37¾	38
90 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38¼	38¼
121 B&O cv st	38⅜	38¼	38¼
32 B&O 4s 48	62¾	62⅜	62½
29 B&OPLE&WV4s51stP	54⅛	54	54⅛
12 B&O S W 50 st	48	47	48
4 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	57	56¾	57
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108¼	108	108
1 Beth-Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
45 Boston&Me 4½s 70	101½	101½	101½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	40	39¾	39¾
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	73½	73½	73½
5 Bkly un Gas 5s 45	107½	107	107½
34 Buf R&P 57 st	106	106	106
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	40½	40¼	40¼
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Bush Term 5s 55	6	6	6
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	58	58	58
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	76	76	76
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	109	109	109
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
4 Can Pac 4s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	87⅞	87½	87⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93½	93½
1 Celanese 3s 55	66	66	66
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	100	100	100
13 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	29¾	29¼	29¾
22 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4⅜	4½
21 Cen of Ga 5s 45	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
27 Cen Pac 5s 60	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
27 Cen Pac 1s 4s 49	57	56¾	57
27 Cen Pac 1st 5s 87	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	177	173¾	177
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	15½	15½	15½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	85	84½	84¾
68 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16
26 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	11⅜	16	16⅝
21 CB&Q 4½s 77	79¾	79¾	79⅞
26 CB&Q gen 4s 58	71⅞	71½	71½
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	83½	83½	83⅝
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94⅞	94¾	94¾
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	88	88⅝	89
16 Chi& E Ill ins 97	85	85	85
22 CGTWinc 4½s2038	30⅞	30⅜	30¾
13 ChiGtWest 4s 88	42¼	41¾	41¾
9 Chi I & L 5s 66	66¾	66¼	66⅜
7 Chi I & L 5s 66	97	93	97
100 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
199 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	13½	13¼	13⅜
10 CM&SP 4½ 89F	23¼	22⅝	23⅛
37 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47⅞	47⅜	47¾
22 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48	48	48
19 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	46⅛	45⅛	45¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	42¾	42½	42¾
28 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	18	18	18
181 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	2¼	2	2⅛
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	18½	18	18⅛
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 CRI&P 4½s 52A	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
28 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
64 CRI&P 4s 88	2¾	2⅝	2¾
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
40 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	13¼	13⅛	13¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	107½	107½	107½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	95¾	95¾	95¾
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108⅜	108⅛	108¼
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	53⅜	53	53
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	49⅝	49¾	49¾
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	83	83	83
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70⅞	70¾	70¾
92 Col & So 4s 38	66¼	66	66
33 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100⅞	100¼	100½
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99⅜	99½
125 Coml Mack Inc 6s 49 ww	25⅜	24½	25⅜
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105	105¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	83	83	83
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	107⅞	107¾	107¾
10 Dayton P&L 3s 70	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
3 Del P&L 4½s 71	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
1 Del P&L 4s 69	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
37 D&RG 4½s 36	104½	104½	104½
85 D&RG 4s 36	15	15	15
36 D&RG West 5s 55	15⅛	14¾	15
9 D&RGW 5s '5Asd	2	1¾	2
75 D&RG W 5s 55 78	1⅞	1½	1⅞
4 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	14⅞	14½	14½
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	18½	18½	18½
105 Erie 4¾s 57	108½	108½	108½
63 Erie 4½s 2015	105	104⅞	105
62 Erie 4s 95	56	55½	55⅝
5 Fbanks Morse 4s 56	90¼	89½	89½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	106½	106	106
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	95	95	95
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	64½	64½	64½
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	2½	2½	2½
3 Gen Stl Casct 5½s 49	79	78¾	79
3 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	24	24	24
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
33 Gt Nor 4s 46G	106½	106½	106½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99½	99¼	99½
17 Gt Nor 3s 67	97½	97	97
2 Gulf M&O 5s 47 75	77½	77¾	77½
21 Gulf M & Oh inc 21015	72	72	72
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	59	58½	58½
15 Housatonic 5s 37	100	100	100
27 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
36 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39	38¼	38¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	44¼	44	44
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	12¾	12½	12½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	101	101	101
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
31 Ill Cen 4s 66	44½	44¼	44¼
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	45½	45	45½
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	77	76¾	77
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	56½	56¼	56½
3 Ill Cen Stl. 3½s 51	44¼	44¼	44¼
66 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48½	48½
50 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48	47⅝	48
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	44½	43¾	43¾
49 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	73¾	73⅜	73¾
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	2	1⅞	2
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	14	14	14
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	23	23	23
5 Int T&T 5s 55	41⅞	41½	41⅞
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
2 K C South 5s 50	46⅛	46	46⅛
1 K C Term 4s 60	70	69½	70
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	83½	83½	83½
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75	75	75
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	76	75½	75½
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	75	74	75
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	61½	61½	61½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	52½	52	52¼
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39⅝	39	39¼
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36⅜	36	36¼
11 Leh Val Term 5s 51	33½	33⅛	33⅛
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	56	55¼	56
3 Lou & N 5s 2003B	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97¼	97	97¼
2 Louis & N 4s 60B	92	91½	92
16 Lou&NSoJtM4s52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 L&N 3s 80 St L	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82½	82½	82½
55 Manati Sug 4s 57	51½	51½	51½
1 Market St Ry 7s 58 st	52	49¼	51¼
6 Met Ed 4½s 68	77½	77½	77½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	106½	106½	106½
5 MilSpar&NW 4s 47	41¾	41¾	41¾
71 MSP&SSM gcd 5s 38	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
79 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	11⅞	12
46 M-K-T 5s 62A	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
14 M-K-T adj 5s 67	31	30⅝	30¾
14 M-K-T 4½s 78	10½	10⅜	10⅜
39 M-K-Tex 5s 62	26¾	26½	26½
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	36⅜	36½	36⅜
32 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	25	25	25
18 Mo Pac 5s 65A	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	27¾	27⅝	27¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	52⅝	52½	52⅝
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	37⅞	38⅛
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	40¾	40½	40¾
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	69	69	69
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
22 N Englnd RR 4s 45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NewEng T&T 5s 52	64	64	64
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 NOPu Sv 5s 52A	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 NOPu Sv 5s 55B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 NO Tex&M5½s '54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	44½	44½	44½
2 NY&GreenwdL5s'46	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 NY & Putnam 4s '93	66	66	66
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47½	47½	47½
50 NYC 4½s 2013A	58¾	58¼	58½
11 NYC cn 4s '98	53⅞	53¼	53½
2 NYC 3¾s '46	58¼	58	58⅛
14 NYC cv 3¼s '52	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
21 NYChi&StL 5½s	61	60¾	60¾
	78¾	78¼	78½
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
53 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	65⅞	65½	65⅞
2 N Y Connect 3½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	77	76	77
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61	61	61
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
44 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	34½	34¼	34½
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
41 NYNH&H 4½s '67	32½	32½	42⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	29	29	29
13 NYNH&H 4s '55	29¼	29	29
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	29½	29¼	29⅛
32 NYNH&H 4s '57	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	27½	27¼	27½
15 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	28	27¾	28
9 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5⅝	5½	5⅝
4 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1½	1½	1½
16 NYW&Bost 4½s46	4½	4	4⅛
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55a	110	110	110
8 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26½	26½	26½
43 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	27½	26¾	27½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
70 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67½	67½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57¼	56&	56⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	40	40	40
36 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43	43½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ogden&LCh 4s 48	7	7	7
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62a	85	85	85
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111⅝	111¾
1 Para Bway 3s 55	59	59	59
11 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pat&Pass Gas 5s 49	1198¼	118¼	118¼
14 Pen Co 4s 63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
10 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
13 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	105½	105½	105½
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Pen RR 4½s6 deb 70	93½	93	93
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99⅝	99½	99½
8 Pen RR 4s 48	110¼	110	110¼
13 Pen RR 3¾s 52	93⅞	93½	93½
20 Pen RR 3½s 52	88¾	88¼	88⅞
2 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	61½	61½	61½
5 Perk Marq 5s 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61½	61⅞
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	105¾	104½	105¾
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	101¾	101¾	101⅞
41 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	67⅛	66¾	67⅛
34 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27	26½	27
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	107	107	107
7 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	107	107	107
4 PCC & SL 4½s 63	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Pitt Coke&IrP4½s 52M	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	63½	63½	63½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	63½	63½	63½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63½	63½	63½
18 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81½	81¼	81¼
1 ProvTerm 4s 56	80	80	80
3 Readg4½s 97 A	81	81	81
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104⅜	104¾	104¾
13 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	103¾	103¾
12 RioGr West 1st4s39	46	46	46
1 RioGr W clt 4s49	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 RI Arlk & LA 4½s 34	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	6½	7
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72½	72½	72½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	86	86	86
53 St L & S F 5s 50 B	15½	15½	15½
53 St L & S F 4½s 78	17	15¼	15⅜
17 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15½	14¾	15⅛
2 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14	14¼
2 St L SW 5s 52	42	41⅞	42
16 St L SW rfg 5s 90	23	22½	22⅞
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	125	125	125
45 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
55 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	8	8	8
6 Sea A L adj 5s 49	1½	1⅜	1½
75 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
31 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 A ct	7	6¾	7
14 Shell Un 2½s 54	4½	4½	4½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	97¾	97½	97½
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
69 Sou Pac 4½s 68	107⅞	107⅛	107⅜
44 So Pac 4½s 69	54¾	54	54⅜
94 So Pac clt 4s 49	68¼	68	68
11 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	60¼	59	60¼
20 So Pac 3¾s 46	57½	57½	57½
88 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85¼	85⅛	85½
12 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	54⅜	53¾	54⅜
15 South Ry 6½s 56	85⅝	83⅝	85⅝
7 South Ry Gen 6s 56	91½	91½	91½
46 South

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Head Attacks 'Glaring' Loopholes in Tax System

Business and Industry

House, Senate Speed Action On War Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Congress sped action on two big war bills today.

The House went to a showdown on the controversial price control bill, 180 days after President Roosevelt urged prompt enactment of legislation to curb rising prices and hold back inflation, and after official figures of the Labor Department show that cost of living has gone up 10.5 per cent over the 1935-1939 average.

The Senate took up and moved toward speedy approval of the bill to give President Roosevelt sweeping new emergency war powers in a measure prepared and drafted, it is understood, by Mr. Justice Byrnes of the Supreme Court, who was formerly a leader in the Senate. There is little opposition to the bill which gives President Roosevelt power that other presidents have had in war time.

Neither Side Satisfied

The price control bill has been ironed out into a series of compromises which nobody likes very well, but which probably insure its passage. Neither opponents nor supporters are satisfied with the bill. However, although it is being kicked around by all sides as either not going far enough or going too far, it is believed that the dangers of inflation will prevent the President from vetoing the bill, and that Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, although publicly attacking the present form as a half-measure, will be glad to have whatever weapons it adds to his armory.

On the other hand, the farm leaders who have twisted the bill further in their own interest than the Administration likes, are also dissatisfied that the bill does not go still further. A collection of statements on the measure finds hardly anybody saying anything nice about it. Even to the last, no speed was shown in enacting the compromise.

It was expected that it would pass the House Friday, but members got into such a row over a partisan appropriation bill that the whole thing was shifted to today, evidently on the assumption that after waiting 6 months on a crisis that Mr. Roosevelt had originally described as urgent it would not make much difference if they postponed it two days more.

Chief Features

Chief features of the bill as it stands are appointment of a single administrator; farm ceilings set at a base of 110 per cent of parity, but with all sorts of restrictions put on the price administrator before he may interfere if prices go above that; a general veto given to the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill also carries authority to license dealers in controlled commodities and authority to buy and sell commodities in order to maintain a supply. These are about the only "teeth" left in the bill, and an effort was made to pull them in the House controversy today.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, leader of the farm bloc attacked the bill from the other direction because conferees had dropped his extreme amendment tying farm prices to urban wages, and declared "I'm going to let the country know what this bill does not do."

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, was about the only one who could think of even a kind word for the compromise measure, and this was a qualified compliment: "Despite some of its short-comings on the whole this is a pretty good bill," he declared.

Promoted

Times Studio

Dr. C. F. Rassweiler

Appointed a Vice-President of Johns-Manville Corp. Mr. Rassweiler formerly was Director of Research of the company. In his new office, Dr. Rassweiler will continue in charge of the company's extensive research and development activities, which now are largely devoted to converting the full production capacity of Johns-Manville to war uses.

N. J. Site Proposed For New Shipyard

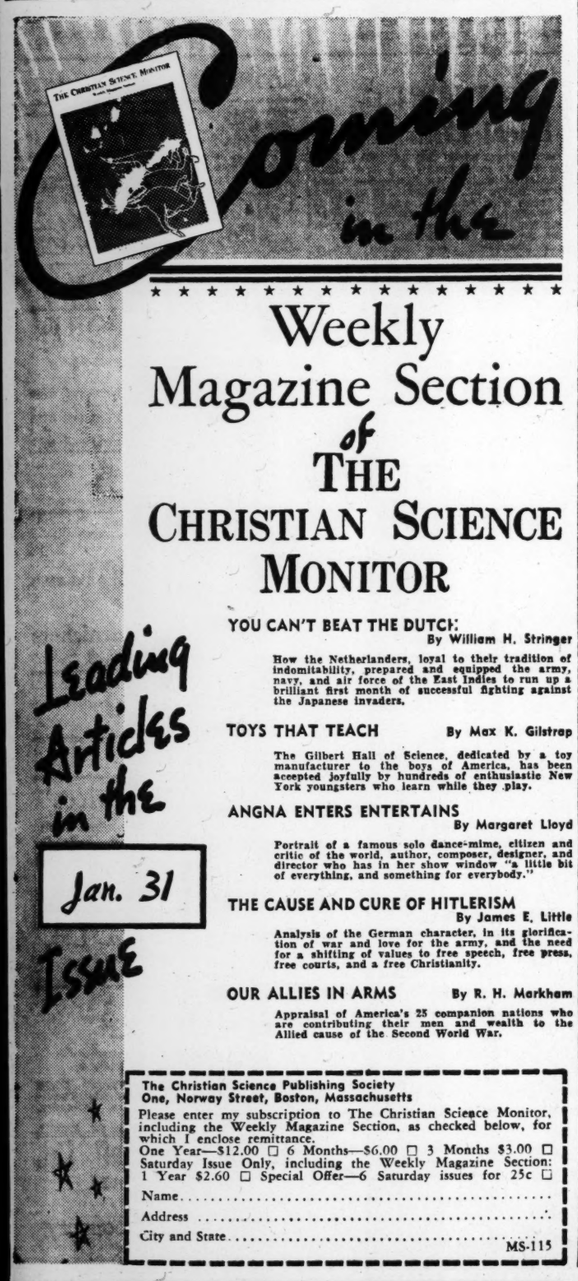
CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—A proposal for construction of a 10-way shipyard on the Delaware River in nearby Pennsauken township has been submitted for approval to the U. S. Maritime Commission by a syndicate headed by James H. R. Cromwell, former Minister to Canada, it was announced.

F. F. Kauffman, Camden engineer and Vice-President of the syndicate, incorporated as Delair Shipyards, Inc., said 380 acres of land north of Camden have been optioned as the site of the proposed shipyard.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

A dividend of one dollar ($1.00) a share on the Common Stock and of three dollars ($3.00) a share on the Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of the Autocar Company has been declared, both payable on February 16, 1942, to stockholders of record on February 5, 1942. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer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By Margaret Lloyd
Portrait of a famous solo dance-mime, citizen and critic of the world, author, composer, designer, and director who has in her show window "a little bit of everything, and something for everybody."
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Analysis of the German character, in its glorification of war and love for the army, and the need for a shifting of values to free speech, free press, free courts, and a free Christianity.
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Tax Exempts Attacked By Morgenthau

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Secretary of the Treasury has declared "the very first billion" of President Roosevelt's goal of nine billion dollars in the new revenue should be obtained by closing remaining loopholes in our tax system.

Blasting tax-exempt state and municipal bonds and other "glaring examples" as dangerous "to the unity we need to win this war," Henry Morgenthau, Jr., pledged himself to "fight for the speedy removal of any defects in the tax laws which may injure our national morale."

Hits Tax Exempts

"This is not the time for me to discuss the new tax program," he told Cleveland's City Club. "The President has said that we must have nine billion dollars in new revenue. We have no more right to fall short of that goal than we would have to fall short of the President's announced goal of 60,000 planes and 45,000 tanks in 1942."

Delivering his first address in more than a month, Mr. Morgenthau asserted—apparently with presidential approval—that tax-free securities provide "wealthy taxpayers a possible refuge, not from some income tax, but from all income taxes.

"No matter how much money may be needed for the war, no matter how high tax rates may be for others, a taxpayer is not obliged to contribute anything in this hour of his country's peril, if only he can afford to lay his hands upon a sufficient amount of tax-exempt securities. . . . It is high time, in my opinion, to tax the income of state and municipal securities—not only the income of future issues, but also the income from those issues now outstanding."

Names Other Loopholes

He declared this loophole cost the Treasury, at present tax rates, about $200,000,000 a year; that another $55,000,000 escaped in the nine states having the community property system; that separate income tax returns for husband and wife caused a $260,000,000 leak, and that $80,000,000 was lost because under the income tax law's "percentage depletion provision" owners of mines and oil wells are permitted to deduct for depreciation "far more than the amount of money" they put into the property.

"I have pointed out the most glaring examples of these loopholes," Mr. Morgenthau said, "but there are others" which cause almost a billion dollars of taxes annually to be thrown "onto the shoulders of the rest of us" because a few thousand individuals escape their fair share.

"It has been difficult until now to correct our tax laws because taxpayers have been too few and too indifferent. Until the great body of American taxpayers becomes thoroughly aroused to the injustices which have been left on the statute books year after year, we cannot expect to correct the laws. The remedy lies in your hands as taxpayers."

Truck Shipments Gain in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—Revenue freight transported by motor truck in December increased 4.9 per cent over November and 21.5 per cent over December, 1940, the American Trucking Associations announced.

Reports from 219 carriers in 40 states showed they carried an aggregate of 1,487,189 tons in December, compared with 1,417,513 tons in November, and 1,223,983 tons in December, 1940.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 19

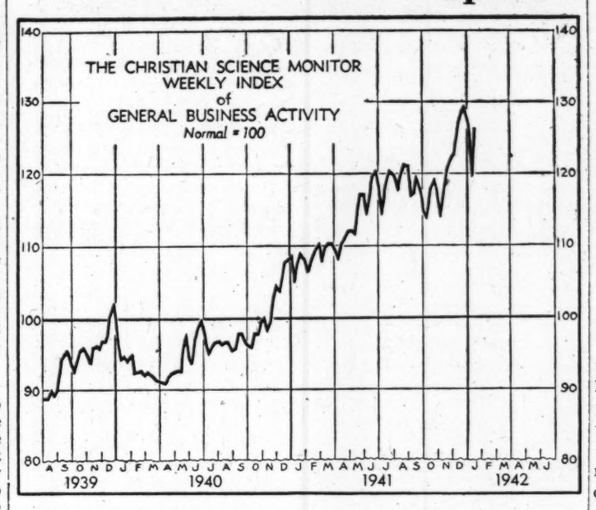
Who Is the Head of a Family?

For income-tax purposes there can only be one head of a family. In addition to being the chief financial support, the head of a family must be related by blood, marriage, or adoption to his dependents, and he must have a legal or moral obligation to exercise family control over them and provide for their care. As such, he is entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person—that is, $1,500.

There are some unusual cases under this classification. A single person, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood, by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for them is based upon a legal or moral obligation, is the head of a family, and as such is entitled to the exemption allowed a married person—that is, $1,500. In addition, he may claim a credit of $400 for each of such individuals who is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, except if the taxpayer occupies the status of the head of a family solely by reason of the existence of one or more of such individuals, the credit of $400 for one of such individuals is not allowable.

Another example not so much out of the usual is this: A widower who supports in his household his aged mother and his child 17 years of age is the head of a family, and as such is entitled to an exemption of $1,500 and a credit of $400 for one dependent.

Monitor Index Regains Large Part of Previous Sharp Loss



Recovering in large part from the previous sharp decline, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced to the level of 126.2 (prel.) in the week ended Jan. 17. This compared with 119.8 in the preceding week, and 107.8 in the corresponding week of last year.

Both miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City rebounded sharply during the week. Carloadings reached the highest level ever recorded for this season of the year, and on an adjusted basis regained all of the loss of the previous week and made a new high for the current upturn.

Bank debits failed to record as much of a decline as usual for the week and the adjusted series recovered a good portion of its previous loss.

Production of electric power continued to show a moderate decline turning downward somewhat more than seasonally.

Increasing demand for steel for war purposes and a better supply of scrap enabled the industry to boost operations one point last week to 97 per cent.

The consumer rush to stock up on merchandise continued last week holding retail sales at levels some 20 to 28 per cent above a year ago. The situation in rubber and demand for textiles boosted sales sharply in these lines and the buying rush spread to other types of merchandise.

Wholesale commodity prices continued to advance, reaching the highest levels since September, 1929.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan.17, 1942	Jan.10, 1942	Jan.18, 1941
Combined index	126.2	119.8	107.8
Bk debits outside NYC	130.1	125.6	105.1
Elec power production	114.6	115.0	108.8
Misc carloadings	133.0	118.7	112.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market declined slightly again last week. But again the decline was on small volume, which (other things being equal) would seem to mean no real reversal of the uptrend established in the December "selling climax."

Most extraordinary thing about the market, however, was the strength of the rails. While the industrials are still only a few points above their December lows, the rails have recovered all their December losses and are back at November levels. Nearly every day last week was railroad day in the stock market, and speculative rail bonds as well as rail equities pointed upward.

Reasons for the strength of rails are numerous. Among them are the 10 per cent increase in passenger fares, estimated to yield from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year, mostly to the Eastern roads which carry most of the passengers.

Another is the prospective increase in freight rates. The ICC is acting with unprecedented speed.

Still another has been court upset of several ICC reorganization plans which treated the common stocks and junior liens severely.

In addition there is the prospect that the roads will do a phenomenal business this year. Over-all industrial output will be unprecedented. East-west long-haul movement of war goods will be huge. Tire shortages will restore not only a great deal of passenger traffic to the roads but, more important, a large volume of highway truck traffic, particularly for the longer hauls. Suspension of the last of the intercoastal shipping business will throw heavy additions of freight, particularly of lumber, on the railroads.

Hemisphere Unity Seen

In addition, priorities bid fair to give them substantial additions to rolling stock of new and up-to-date equipment, operating at considerably lower cost, and while the economies of the new rolling stock are for the time being offset by the need of pressing into service of every ancient car that can be kept rolling, future operating ratios will be substantially lowered by the new equipment.

Most favorable prospect of all for the roads, however, appears to be the tax prospect. All the current tax guesses out of Washington seem to indicate a strong Treasury effort toward use of the invested capital base for "excessive profit" taxation, and this would be as favorable to the rails (by comparison) as it would unfavorable to the "growth stocks" like aviations, chemicals, and shipbuilding.

South American bonds were strong in the news from Rio. As anticipated on this page on January 17, that conference bids fair to produce revolutionary changes in hemisphere economic relations. Whereas in the late 'thirties all concerned could wage only a rear-guard action against the rising tide of trade obstructions (tariffs, quotas, currency blocks) the whole trend is now in the other direction, and proposals to raze tariff walls and establish some kind of hemisphere currency are remarkable not only because they are so ambitious but also because they actually have some chance of being achieved.

The business indices revived again. Though men by the hundreds of thousands now face imminent arms conversion unemployment, particularly automobile workmen and salesmen, the prospects are for an enormous increase in jobs in coming months which should soon absorb all these unemployed and many more.

Nearly 2,000,000 men may be drawn into the armed services in 1942, and 10,000,000 men and women into arms industries. Airplane making will have to absorb nearly 1,000,000 men in the next twelve months, while shipbuilding employment, already at the peak of 1918-1919, may nearly double again, and machine-tool builders are planning a similar doubling of their current output, which may require nearly a doubling of their workmen.

Retail Buying Surge

Retail buying is in another powerful surge which bids fair to exceed even that of last August when the public was trying to anticipate inflation. This time of course it is trying to anticipate rationing, as is clearly shown by the items most in demand. Starting with textile and rubber goods, it has broadened out into radios, canned goods, soap, hosiery, metal notions, etc. The list is almost synonymous with the items scheduled to be scarcest soonest.

As clearly shown in the sugar situation, the rush is likely to speed the rationing which it seeks to anticipate. There will be just barely enough suger—not to meet all the demands of 1942 pay rolls but to equal the sugar consumption of the 'thirties. If the public did not read the papers, the supply would be just about a touch-and-go affair, with housewives' requirements easily assuerd by the cutting off of certain trade demands and the requisitioning of certain bloated inventories which must have been invisibly accumulated last year. But apparently Secretary Wickard's mid-month remarks on the radio were just enough to upset the situation. On nothing, apparently, are housewives so sensitive as on the supply of sugar—due, perhaps, to sugar rationing in 1918, and certainly indicated by the ill-advised sugar hoarding movement of September 1939. This time there is no mountain of excess sugar and so, reluctantly an account of the immense administrative problems involved, Washington is apparently forced to sugar rationing.

Three ambitious reports on the defense program threw little light on it. The Truman report was vitiated by hindsight and a tendency to muck-raking. The OFF or Archibald MacLeish report was obviously bowdlerized. And the Vinson report on arms profits used questionable cost methods and spotlighted unrepresentative profit instances—as anticipated.

Farm commodities were strong again, particularly cotton and soybeans, on farm block successes. It is still very possible that the bill may be vetoed, if the President can find the time from military strategy to concentrate on the matter.

January defense bond sales, it now appears practically certain, will hit $1,000,000,000 or more—the top figure among early January estimates. The Treasury will probbaly meets its February cash needs with bills. Its March income-tax affluence will be partly offset when large blocks of tax anticipation notes bought last year come home to roost.

Auto Industry Turns Eagerly To War Tasks

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials, has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. A study of the situation has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, the results of which will appear in a series of articles, of which the third follows:

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 26—The automobile industry has formally launched its self-initiated and self-propelled program for fuller conversion to war production.

In doing so, the motor makers may be said to be answering the challenge of labor and Government, or of Pearl Harbor, or to be acting merely as a result of the impending stoppage of auto production. It would be more accurate to say, though, that it is an inevitable crystallization of circumstances.

The initial meeting here Saturday of the Automotive Council for War Production, the industry's own independent medium for joint action, provided the springboard for the launching of this new phase of the change from the manufacture of pleasure cars to tanks and guns and planes. The change itself did not take place with the meeting, or at any other specific time. It has been under way for months. Out of the meeting, attended by representatives of all the car manufacturers and of hundreds of small parts makers from throughout the country, there came, though, a very apparent deeper appreciation of the problem and a firmer determination to do the job.

Industry Must Do Work

Symptomatic of the attitude and atmosphere in the industry today was the way in which its members opened their arms to Ernest Kanzler, new chief of the Automotive Branch of Donald Nelson's new War Production Board. Mr. Kanzler, at one time with the Ford Motor Company, headlined the speakers at the Council meeting. While the car manufacturers well know that Mr. Kanzler has the power to enforce details of the machine pooling arrangements on which their conversion plan is based, they obviously accept him as a helper rather than as a necessary evil.

They accept without reservation Mr. Kanzler's statement that while the actual job of putting the industry's resources to work at war production must be done by the industry itself, "in time of war the Government has the ultimate responsibility for the over-all planning for the best use of those resources."

Basically Voluntary Plan

The plan itself consists of four parts. First, every tool shop in the Nation, small and large, independent or branch, is to be surveyed to find all available capacity. Next, all firms in the industry will be asked to report any machine tools or similar equipment not now in use on war production.

Next, the Council will distribute detailed "shopping lists" showing the general character of work for which sources are sought, description of specific piece wants, and the type of equipment needed to produce them. The other part of the conversion service involved the formation of divisions in which members of the industry engaged in similar work may pool their information on methods of production.

The plan is basically voluntary, but it must be noted again, because of the difficulties that have marked most of these efforts in past months, that under the new War Productions Board the Government has authority to do just about what it wants to do to see that the thing works effectively.

Meanwhile all this does not mean that a sudden spurt in production of war goods should be expected tomorrow.

Capacity Output Near

It is not a simple matter. All factors, including the matter of existence and promptness of orders and specifications, must be taken into consideration. In some cases delay in conversion to war production has been a matter of delay in getting orders and specifications, in others a matter of lack of proper plants and machines, in some cases both. Those factors will continue to have the same effects, whether passenger cars are being made or not, and the stoppage of passenger car production will not be the signal for the industry to burst forth tomorrow with tanks and airplanes and guns in the numbers that everyone would like to see.

It is enough to say that before very many months or weeks the automobile industry will have approached its capacity for war production, and that capacity will be enormous, enough, experts here and in the War Department declare, to more than support the President's all-out war program.

Bankers' Acceptances

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' acceptances outstanding at the end of December increased $630,000 over November but were behind a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported. The December total of $194,220,000 compared with $193,590,000 a month earlier and $208,659,000 at the end of December, 1940.

B. & O. Director

Greystone Studios

Howard I. Young

Elected a Director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. to succeed Carl A. de Gersdorff, who resigned. Mr. Young is President of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

Sugar Rationing; Pound for Each Person Per Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Government made ready today to ration sugar at the rate of approximately a pound per person per week, probably starting early in February.

Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, announced Saturday that ration books were being prepared. He said there was a shortage of one-third in the sugar supply, which in 1941 was sufficient to provide a per capita home consumption of a pound and a half a week.

He hinted that some attempt would be made to recover stocks held by hoarders, saying "consumers who are in possession of abnormally large stocks of sugar are warned they will not be permitted to gain an advantage from their supposed foresight."

Industrial sugar consumption, which averaged 40 pounds a person in 1941, will be cut to 27 pounds.

Mr. Henderson said sugar supplies from all sources this year probably will total 5,300,000 short tons, compared with 7,989,000 in 1941. In normal times the United States obtains 2,000,000 tons a year from the Philippines, whose exports are cut off entirely, and Hawaii, whose output will be cut in half. The RFC has purchased Cuba's entire crop to offset these losses as far as possible, but much of the Cuban sugar will go to allies of the United States and domestic producers of alchohol for war uses.

'Gas,' Crude Oil Prices to Be Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government will fix the price of gasoline and other refined petroleum products soon, the Office of Price Administration said, at levels prevailing last Nov. 7.

Crude oil price ceilings will be issued, at levels prevailing last Oct. 1.

The new schedules will take "special situations" in various parts of the country into account, OPA declared, and will not necessarily be final so far as petroleum products are concerned. Extensive OPA investigations still are under way covering crude oil production, refining and distribution.

Willys to Lease More Space

TOLEDO (AP)—Stockholders of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., approved the leasing of 484,166 square feet of factory space to enable the company to accelerate war production. Availability of present buildings will make construction of new facilities unnecessary, said Ward Canaday, board chairman. All officers and directors were re-elected.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Collingswood)—Room, board for refined business couple, preferably Christian Scientists; new modern home in suburbs. Tel. Collingswood 1339-R or write B-1, 2616 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—ROOM WITH BOARD for employed woman; small family; convenient location. 1722 Lanier Place N. W., CO 4991.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 97 Per Cent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 1 point to 97 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Transition from peacetime production to manufacture of war material," continues the report, "is gaining speed and is reflected in increasing demand for steel of all descriptions for the latter purpose. For several weeks, since about the turn of the year, general demand was light but as more plants have obtained war contracts and have retooled for new lines orders with high priority are increasing rapidly.

War Buying Heavy

"Momentum of war buying is so heavy that reorganization of government control agencies under the War Production Board has proceeded thus far without effect on steel demand, which has reflected no hesitation because of expected changes.

"Due to the announced policy of shifting industry in general over to an all-out war effort as quickly as possible companies engaged on purely commercial work are pushing harder than ever for rearmament work. In the meantime deliveries of all major steel products are becoming tighter.

Scrap Is Scarce

"Even in other products than plates and bars, which are most in demand, most mills offer little hope of shipping much tonnage in the lower priority brackets or in non-rated tonnage. Many producers make no promises of delivery in spite of heavy pressure. Expected increase in freight rates is a factor in this pressure.

"Scrap scarcity has not been relieved sufficiently to allow resumption of steel production in idle open hearths in condition to operate. Except in a few cases steel plants are operating on a narrow margin of shipments from day to day with no assurance of continuance.

"Numerous campaigns are under way in cities and rural districts looking to discovery and utilization of obsolescent material and some method is being sought to obtain the potential scrap existing in automobile wrecking yards."

Local Classified

(Continued)

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Sealed proposals for removal of Elevated Railway Structure from Atlantic Avenue and other ways and lands in Boston and disposal of the materials resulting from such removal, will be received by the Boston Elevated Railway Company up to 12:00 noon Daylight Saving Time on February 18, 1942, at the office of its President and General Manager, 31 St. James Avenue, Room 716, Boston, Mass.

Each bidder will be required to furnish with his proposal, a statement of his financial condition and of his experience in performing similar work, and to deposit with his proposal satisfactory certified check for $5,000., to be held by the Railway Company as security for the performance by the bidder of his obligations under his proposal if it is accepted. If a bid is accepted, the bidder will be required to execute a contract within ten days from date of acceptance of his bid, and to furnish a satisfactory surety company bond or certified check for $100,000. to secure his performance of the contract.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements are given in the Notice to Bidders, and forms for Proposal, Bond, Contract, Specifications and Plans to be attached to the contract, copies of which may be purchased at said office for $5.00.

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708

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(Continued)

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REASONABLE PRICES
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THRIFTY SERVICE
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TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
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are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
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Ki. 6151

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QUEBEC

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(Continued)

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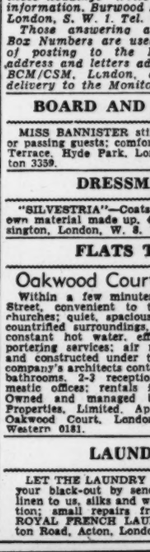
Use the Phone—We Deliver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Eggs
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Local Classified
(Continued)

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Uniforms a Speciality
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No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
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Near Queens Hall
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Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
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WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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GROSVENOR 1942

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

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The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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SHIPPING *Days* STORING
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Truly my soul waiteth upon GOD: *from him cometh my salvation. He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defence; I shall not be greatly moved.*

—Ps. 62:1, 2

Daily Anecdote

Trapped

"Beware of overconfidence, my friend," Anatole France once counseled an extremely self-assured young reporter who was interviewing him. And then the great writer related how an excess of self-confidence had brought him grief while a student at the University.

Old Hase, an excellent but most exacting German professor, he said, put the questions to him in examination

"My young friend," began the professor with disarming friendliness, "you have been warmly recommended to me. I will ask you some easy questions. The Seine flows into the English Channel, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir," replied France.

"Good, very good," exclaimed the pedagogue. "The Loire flows into the Atlantic Ocean, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir,"

"Splendid! And the Gironde also flows into the Atlantic, doesn't it?"

"Certainly, sir."

Old Hase seemed well pleased. "Your answers are admirable," he said. "The Rhone flows into Lake Michigan, doesn't it?"

Full of confidence, France had not even listened to the question.

"Yes, sir," said he, smiling and self-assured.

"Ha, ha!" snorted the professor. "The Rhone flows into Lake Michigan. My friend, you are an ignoramus! You will get double nought."

"And that," concluded Anatole France, "is how I failed in geography."

Our War Effort

Democracy has been outmaneuvered, out-fought, lethargic, ingrown and corrupt. Once more, however, it has come to life, and fascism is in retreat. Let us sound the call to hope, fairness, justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity on a world scale, above nation, race and creed, and the walls of Jericho will come tumbling down and mankind again will see the land of promise.

—The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop.

There will be enough man power for all purposes—provided that every man, woman, and child does his share. There must not be—dare not be—any shirking.

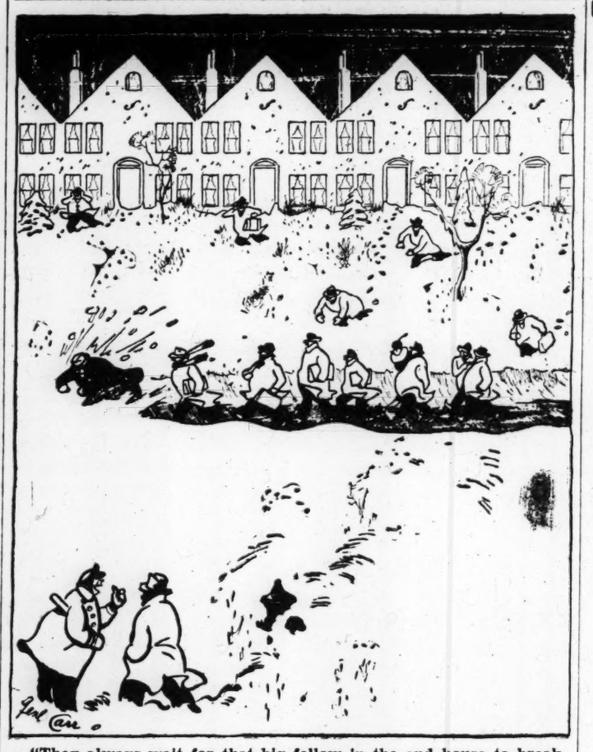
—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director.

Population Figures

Persons under 19 years of age comprise 45 per cent of the Soviet Union's population, compared with 32 per cent in Great Britain, 30 per cent in France.

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr



"They always wait for that big fellow in the end house to break the trail."

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Design on the Dime Stands For?

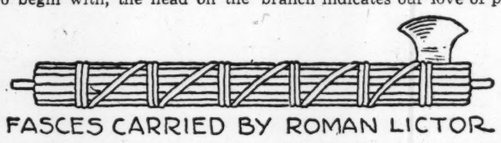
One of our readers writes to ask, "Will you please publish in your columns the reason why the head of the 'Winged Victory' is on the face of our 10-cent piece, and the Fascist stick—hatchet and faggots—on the back of it?"

To begin with, the head on the obverse side of the dime is not that of the Winged Victory. According to Treasury Department Document No. 2612, supplement, "The 1916 revisions of the designs of three denominations of silver coins added materially to the artistic quality of the coins . . . The Dime, designed by Mr. [Adolph] Weinman, portrays on the obverse a bust of Liberty with winged cap, and on the reverse a fasces entwined with an olive branch."

The ancient Romans gave the name fasces to the bundles of rods strapped around an ax and carried by the lictors—attendants of the higher Roman magistrates. The fasces were symbols of power and authority.

The device has gradually come to symbolize the thought that "in union there is strength," and has been used by various countries throughout the world. It is with this symbolism that the fasces is engraved on the reverse of our dime, a thought borne out by the motto inscribed beside it, E Pluribus Unum—"Out of Many, One."

At the time the new design for the dime was struck, the Providence Journal stated that "the design symbolizes preparedness rampant . . . the winged cap of other times is restored to Liberty's head, while a bundle of rods [on the reverse of the coin] suggests national unity and a battle-ax militant vigor." The twining olive branch indicates our love of peace.



It is a curious point to note that the Liberty with the winged cap seen on the dime has the same head, only larger, as that of the half dollar—Mr. Weinman having designed the latter coin as well as the dime.

And the reason our 10-cent piece is called a dime is because that term (from the Latin decimus) once meant "tenth part," as in one Bible translation, "He gave him dymes. . . ."

W. P. Keasbey

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Benavides, Óscar Raimundo (ōs'-kär rī-mōōn'-dō bä'-nävē'-thäs) — Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina.

Colban, Erik Andreas (ā'-rĭk än-drā'-äs kōl'-bän)—Minister to Great Britain from the Norwegian Government-in-Exile.

Gavrilovitch, Dr. Milan—Popular spelling for Milan Gavrilović—(mē'-län gä-vrē'-lô-vĭch) — Minister of Justice of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

Kung, Dr. H. H. (kōōng)—Finance Minister of the Free Chinese Government at Chungking.

Lin Sen (lĭn' sŭn')—President of the Free Chinese Government at Chungking.

Paget, Maj. Gen. Bernard (pāj'-it)—Chief of the British Home Forces.

Rossetti, Juan Bautista (hwän bou-tēs'-tä rô-sĕt'-ē)—Foreign Minister of Chile.

Sköld, Per Edvin (pâr ĕd'-vĭn shûld)—Defense Minister of Sweden.

Valenti, Girolamo (jē-rô'-lä-mō vä-lĕn'-tē) — Editor of an anti-Fascist paper in New York City.

Wavell, Gen. Sir Archibald (wā'-v'l) — Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land, sea, and air forces in the Far East.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bataan (bä'-tä-än')—Peninsula of the island of Luzon, Philippines.

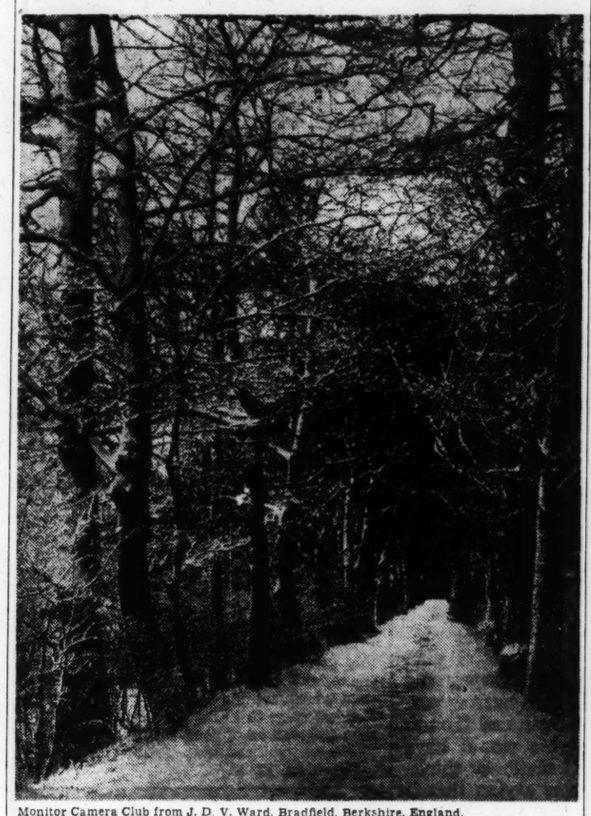
Celebes (sĕl'-ē-bēz; or sē-lē'-bēz')—Island of the Netherlands East Indies.

Kuala Lumpur (kwä'-lä lōōm'-pōōr') — Capital of the Malay States, captured by the Japanese.

Key: ȧle, chaotic, cȧre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ȯbey, ȯrb, ȯdd, sȯft, cȯnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

I HAVE learned that to do one's next duty is to take a step toward all that is worth possessing.—J. G. HOLLAND.



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. V. Ward, Bradfield, Berkshire, England.

Snow at Oxford

Picturesque Addisons Walk, Magdalen College, Oxford.

Amusing Things We Say

Great Scott

Few people realize when they use the phrase, "Great Scott" they are referring to General Winfield Scott who distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and later in the Mexican War. At the time of the Mexican War, Scott proved himself such an able commander that both the soldiers and people believed him to be the greatest general the world had produced. It was also at this time that he was referred to as Great Scott. His popularity as a soldier rose to such heights that it soon became the custom to use the phrase **Great Scott** in its present sense. The expression became so popular here that it soon spread to England where it also became popular.

Brevities

Detroit News: One of daytime radio's many mysteries is why the soap chip which is already twice as good as any other has to be improved.

Punch ©: Ribbentrop blames Roosevelt and Churchill for starting the war. There's no satisfying this man. Later he will be blaming them for finishing it.

In Lighter Vein

"Time Answers All Letters"

Thomas A. Edison once demonstrated how worthless is most of the run-of-the-mill mail received by a famous person.

One day, returning after a brief absence from his office, the inventor found a small mountain of mail awaiting him. His secretary insisted on his reading it, but Edison impatiently dumped the entire lot in the fire.

Three months later a friend recalled the incident.

"Yes," said Edison with a chuckle, "and do you know I never heard from a blessed one of those letters. That shows how important a public man's mail is."—Wall Street Journal.

No Reply

A newspaper reporter was invited to take his first airplane trip with a stunt flyer for the films. He was filled with dismal forebodings, which increased when a parachute was strapped onto him and he was given careful instructions regarding its use. The stunt man also wore a parachute, and when he put a heavy leather coat on over it the reporter asked: "How can you see the parachute with that coat on?"

"Oh," replied the pilot, nonchalantly, "I'd have plenty of time to take the coat off when we fall."

They went up and flew for several minutes, until, feeling warm, the stunt man began to remove his coat.

"Hot, isn't it?" he said, genially, but there was no reply. The reporter had jumped overboard.—Montreal Star.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

I read about Aladdin
And the magic his lamp made
But what Sis does with make-up
Puts that old lamp in the shade.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Why Plant Trees?

King, Wisconsin

A local resident felt very fortunate in having the opportunity of leasing a house which was shaded at the front and back by two large and beautiful trees.

After a short time the owner of the house called his tenant's attention to an adjoining vacant lot. Realizing the enjoyment the tenant was finding in the old trees, the owner said: "If you ever care to do so, you may plant trees on that other lot."

Eventually, the tenant did plant trees on this bare land. While engaged in the task a neighbor walked over and proceeded to tell him how foolish was his undertaking. "Especially, on another person's property," he said. "What good can you hope to get from them?"

The worker replied: "The satisfaction of having placed them here. Every day I am so thankful to the one who planted the wonderful trees that I now enjoy that I am more than glad of the chance to plant some for people to admire and enjoy in the years ahead."

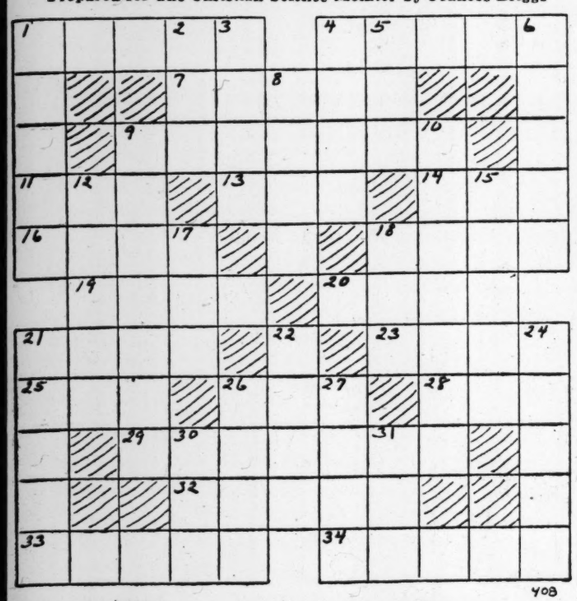
"No Show"

That's what the aviation industry calls a passenger who makes a reservation but fails to show up for the flight. Many trips are made with one or two empty seats—at a time when air traffic is being taxed to capacity by travelers on government, national defense, and lease-lend business. "No Shows" aren't confined to the aviation industry. Some of us call a taxi, then accept a ride from someone else. Many of us reserve goods we don't need, or purchase things we won't use for years, merely because certain articles are becoming scarce. That isn't the way we can make this arsenal of ours produce. Production is the result of co-operation. And on a co-operative flight there is no space for empty seats.

—Synchroscope

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

2—What is a besom?
6—What is used by builders to indicate a vertical direction?
7—A kayak is what?
9—Who are the sea soldiers?
11—What is the highest note of gamut?
13—Some.
14—What would you find in a mow?
16—How would you describe a person of affluence?
18—What is tintinnabulum?
19—What musical instrument is used in both orchestra and concert band?
20—Who placed a light in a high tower to guide her lover in swimming Hellespont?
21—Joint.
23—Who is heroine of a Jane Austen novel?
25—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?
26—Tallow is what?
28—What is a river of Switzerland?
29—What great German painter was born at Augsburg?
32—What American general earned the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony"?
33—How would you describe one who plays juvenile parts?
34—What would you find in a grove?

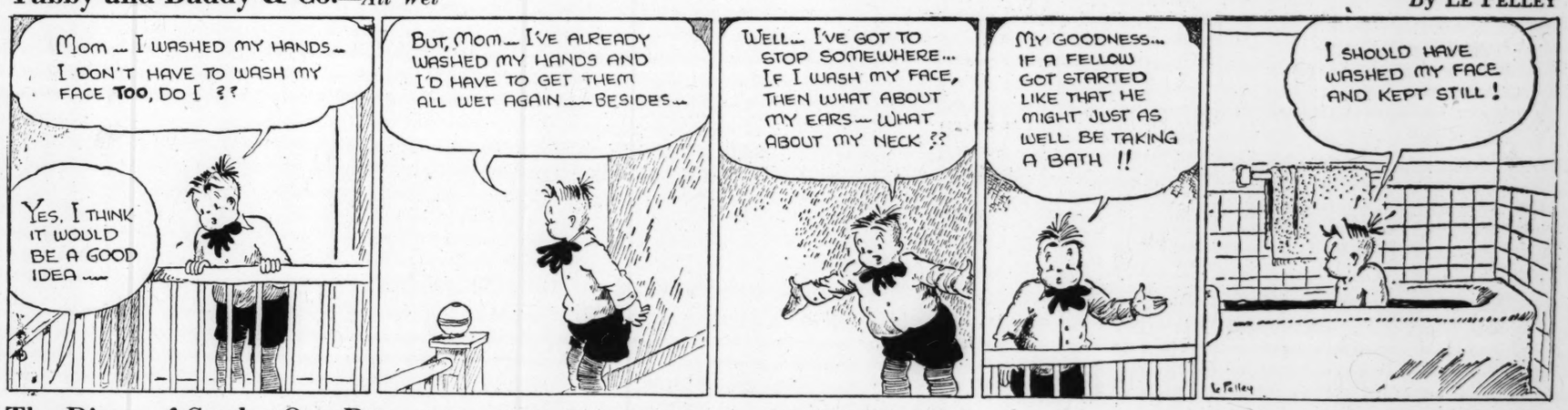
Down

1—An arbor is what?
2—What South American wood sorrel is cultivated for its edible tubers?
3—What name was claimed by Naomi?
4—What animal might you import from Shetland Islands?
5—Shelter.
6—The aquamarine is a variety of what?
8—How many notes in a nonuplet?
9—Banquo is a character in what Shakespearean play?
10—Tecumseh was middle name of what American general?
12—What creatures are found in way of Christian and Hopeful in "Pilgrim's Progress"?
15—Who is the South Sea heroine lately portrayed by Dorothy Lamour?
17—Garden implement.
18—"Busy as a ——."
21—What American playwright is author of "Craig's Wife"?
22—Who would ride in a perambulator?
24—Arcadia was supposed to have derived its name from what king?
26—Bunting is used chiefly for what (sing.)?
27—What is a canvas shelter?
30—To possess.
31—What is a noun suffix?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

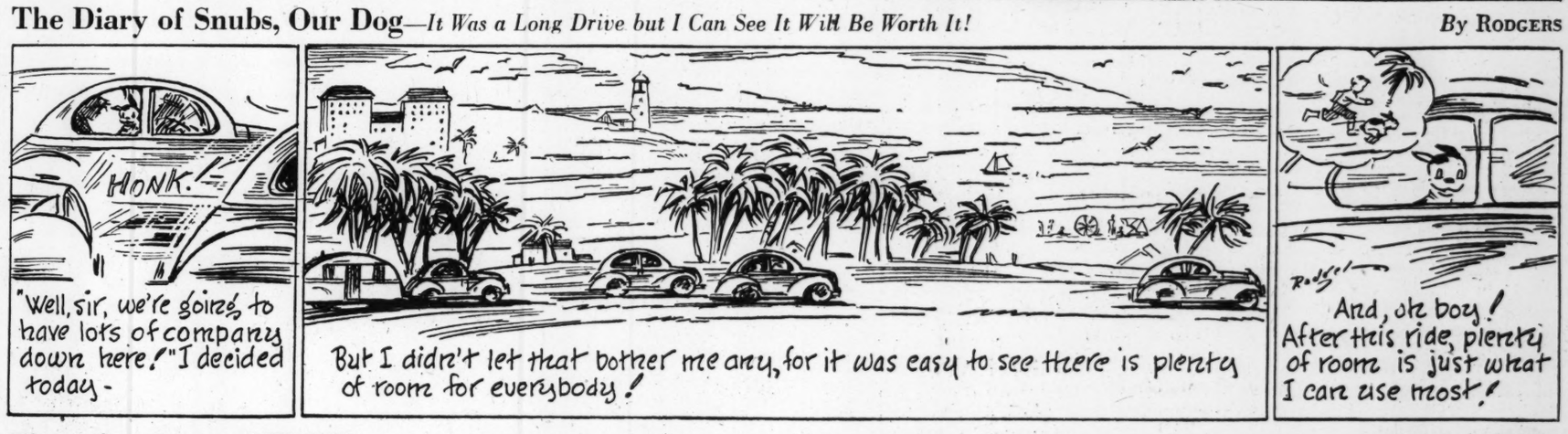
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Wet*

By LE PELLEY


Mom — I WASHED MY HANDS — I DON'T HAVE TO WASH MY FACE Too, DO I ??
YES, I THINK IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA —
BUT, MOM — I'VE ALREADY WASHED MY HANDS AND I'D HAVE TO GET THEM ALL WET AGAIN — BESIDES —
WELL — I'VE GOT TO STOP SOMEWHERE — IF I WASH MY FACE, THEN WHAT ABOUT MY EARS — WHAT ABOUT MY NECK ??
MY GOODNESS — IF A FELLOW GOT STARTED LIKE THAT HE MIGHT JUST AS WELL BE TAKING A BATH !!
I SHOULD HAVE WASHED MY FACE AND KEPT STILL !
LePelley

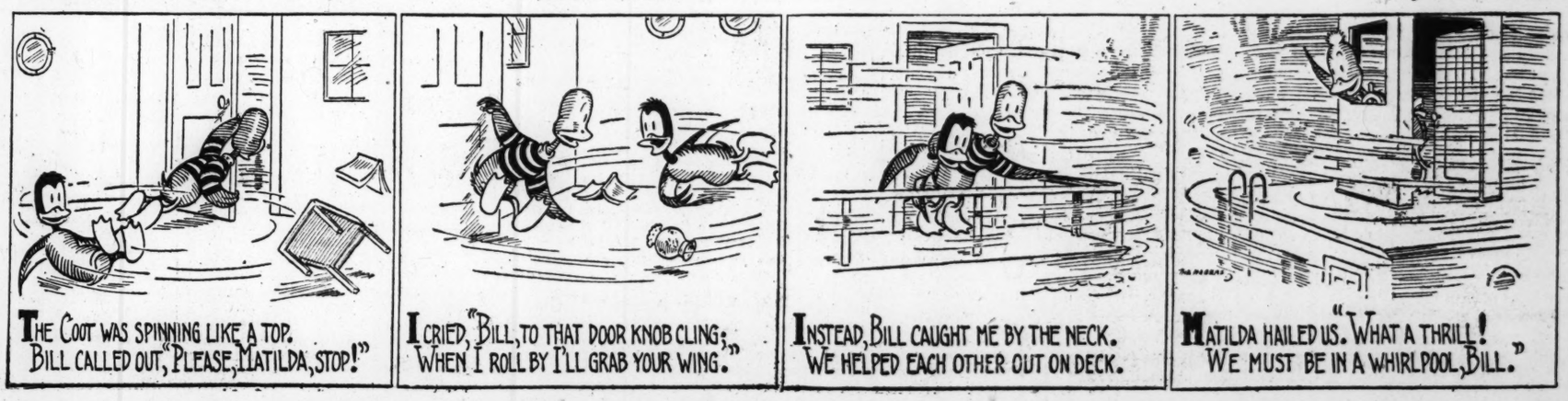
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Was a Long Drive but I Can See It Will Be Worth It!*

By RODGERS


HONK!
"Well, sir, we're going to have lots of company down here!" I decided today -
But I didn't let that bother me any, for it was easy to see there is plenty of room for everybody!
And, oh boy! After this ride, plenty of room is just what I can use most!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Some Like It, Some Don't*

By THE HAGERS


THE COOT WAS SPINNING LIKE A TOP. BILL CALLED OUT, "PLEASE, MATILDA, STOP!"
I CRIED, "BILL, TO THAT DOOR KNOB CLING; WHEN I ROLL BY I'LL GRAB YOUR WING."
INSTEAD, BILL CAUGHT ME BY THE NECK. WE HELPED EACH OTHER OUT ON DECK.
MATILDA HAILED US. "WHAT A THRILL! WE MUST BE IN A WHIRLPOOL, BILL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Pearl Harbor Is Enough

Pearl Harbor has been called by some America's "Dunkirk," by others America's "Maginot Line." If the report of the Roberts investigating board is taken to heart the first comparison will become the more accurate. If Americans understand that Pearl Harbor was produced by Maginot-Line thinking—self-complacent sleepiness, lack of imagination, selfish divisions—among people as well as officers, they will be aroused and unified as the British were by Dunkirk.

After reading the report the average American will be left with any number of "whys" on his lips. For comprehensive and frank as the report is, it cannot explain what seems inexplicable without going more fully into the mental causes. It can, simply by describing messages sent and measures taken, disclose the state of physical unpreparedness at Pearl Harbor. To some extent it reveals the mental climate in Hawaii. But it gives little clue to the conviction of the commanders that Japan would never attempt an air raid on Pearl Harbor.

The finding of "dereliction of duty" appears justified. Yet Americans will do well to realize that the blame must be shared. It was not the civilian's duty to be ready for the impossible, but few can be the civilians who feel that they had done their full duty in awaking to the attacks, mental and physical, already aimed at their country. Pearl Harbor has awakened Americans sufficiently so that they wonder now how officers could have been asleep; but how many were really awake—or are today?

A recital of the warnings that went unheeded, of the opportunities to prevent or deal with the attack which were missed, only enhances the feeling that this story is not explainable on any ordinary grounds.

Just look at the "ifs"—If there had been co-operation between the commanders so that either knew that the other was not taking precautions; if Secretary Knox's prediction of a surprise air raid on Pearl Harbor had registered; if espionage had been controlled or countered; if measures to guard against sabotage of planes had not bunched them so they were particularly subject to air attack; if alarm had been taken when a submarine was sunk near the harbor an hour earlier; if the air-raid listening system had been operated for a longer period or if the sounds of planes heard on it had been alertly interpreted; if reconnaissance had been in operation; if the last Washington warning had not been delayed—in short if officers and people had been awake, Pearl Harbor would not have been what it was.

The ifs are valuable only in helping to prevent another such defeat. To do that two things are plainly demanded:

1. Measures to secure effective coordination of land, air, and sea forces. Steps in this direction are reported from Washington, but they may have to be pressed farther than is now indicated. Britain is still learning the hard way.

2. A full understanding that preparedness is even more mental than physical. Awareness of danger, the imagination to see beyond narrow personal or national interests, and the unselfishness to co-operate would have saved Pearl Harbor. Isolationist thinking in Congress is now saying that if equipment had been sent to Pearl Harbor this would not have happened. That is a repetition of the very selfish, shortsightedness which has crippled the Allies time after time.

The plain fact is that surprise, not lack of equipment, was the cause of Pearl Harbor. The Roberts report says: "The forces available . . . were adequate to frustrate a surprise air attack or to mitigate its effectiveness." Equipment was not used because complacency and unwillingness to see what attacks on other countries meant to America laid Americans wide open to surprise.

Noblesse Oblige

The boy who helps a timid woman to cross a traffic artery, the automobile driver who waits for an elderly pedestrian who is caught between the change of traffic lights, the girl who is quick to pick up a parcel for a shopper with overloaded arms, the man who gives quick indication of willingness to step aside so that another may also have room on the sidewalk,

The driver who slows down so that a commuter may pass safely from the curb to the street-car he is trying to catch, the trolley-car conductor who goes to the trouble to re-open his doors for a late-comer, the man-in-a-hurry who doesn't want a newspaper but still can remember to be gracious when telling the newsboy so—

People like these make one think Confucius did not speak quite in vain when advising us all to behave when out of doors as though "entertaining a distinguished guest."

MacArthur's Men

No matter how big machines become, men remain bigger. No matter what masses the brutal monolothic theory of statehood may build out of de-humanized bipeds, the free individual retains still more massive qualities. How else explain that inspiring species of humanity now writing their lives securely into history as MacArthur's Men?

With air superiority, the Japanese have been able to bring reinforcements, mechanized troops, tanks, dive bombers—all the paraphernalia of blitzkrieg—against MacArthur's lines. This is the sort of assault flesh and blood cannot withstand, according to the architects of chaos. But flesh and blood, armed with faith in values MacArthur's Men have lived by, are still a match for machines and robot ruthlessness.

Latest reports on the fighting show the leaders of the yellow swarm reduced to throwing their soldiers like handfuls of ants against a wall of pure heroism. General MacArthur has fought so ably with so little that some people now say that the Philippines could have been defended easily with a little more preparation. MacArthur's Men haven't time for questions like that. Their job is to make the enemy pay through the nose for whatever he gets, and to keep hundreds of thousands of Japanese troops right there in the Philippines so they cannot go marauding elsewhere.

Every day that MacArthur's men fight on, they gain for all of us precious time—time in which to pray and work for their deliverance as for the world's. Every hour they fight on we all grow stronger with the inspiration of their courage and the understanding that resistance such as theirs cannot be futile.

Weapons of Peace

We have heard much about "war economy" and "peace economy" in the last few years. One reason why the democracies lacked striking power at the outset of this war was that they had maintained a "peace economy" long after the totalitarians put themselves on a war footing. Now one may watch the Americas co-operating to put an entire continent—or what used to be considered two continents—on a war footing.

Those who understand what is happening as a result of the Rio conference find themselves confronting a most encouraging paradox. The Americas, to win a world war, are taking the same economic steps that are needed to build a world peace. Already sixteen American nations have signed agreements suspending tariff barriers so as to enable these countries to move efficiently toward increased war production.

The agreements recognize a fundamental which in times of peace has often been obscured by selfishness. This fundamental is that nations, to get the most out of their economic efforts, need to concentrate on the production of those things for which they are most fitted, depending on free exchange with other nations to provide them with things it would be harder for them to make.

The prosperity and co-operative effort this principle produces has long been recognized by national leaders as conducive to peace among nations. The Hull reciprocal trade agreement program was in line with this thinking, as, with some reservations, were the recommendations of the widely discussed Van Zeeland report and other pre-war studies which called attention to the need to liberate trade between nations if war between them was to be avoided.

Now in the New World the ideas that might have kept peace—"the stone which the builders rejected"—are being enlisted to win the war. Trade agreements are among the less spectacular results of the Rio conference. But not among the less important. Someday it will be realized that these measures, taken to make nations strong in war, can be utilized to keep them strong in peace.

Our Readers Say—

America's Army of Air Raid Wardens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not since my wedding ring was slipped over my finger, have I possessed anything that so filled me with pride as the little pink card that names me an air raid warden. I know that my neighbor wardens feel the same overwhelming pride.

Why? I would say that it is because we are democracy in action and have a new consciousness of it. We, too, equally with our fighting men who have shouldered the tasks of actual combat, are in a great army to help shape a new world.

Civilian defense wardens do not have to go about asking, "What can I do?" They do not have to swamp some newly formed volunteer organization and ask to be set to work. They get going right in their own front yards, right on their own doorsteps. Every block, every apartment house, every workshop in sea-board cities must have air-raid wardens. The bewildered citizen who is eager to help can have the magnificent feeling that he is playing a vital part in the greatest undertaking of all time.

This new army of the home front can promote that intangible but super-powerful thing called morale. Civilian defense wardens, block by block, apartment house by apartment house, are going to practice good neighborliness. We are going to organize our own first-aid corps in our post. One city block plans to organize its children to collect papers so that every family shall be conscious of "sharing" in the great undertaking. Sale of these papers will provide a local fund if it is decided to buy a stretcher or a load of sand or an extra hose. City blocks and apartment houses are by way of becoming communities of neighbors.

It is a part of the duty of wardens to foster this community feeling. In doing so, they cannot fail to create a spirit of friendliness than which nothing could be a safer foundation whereon to build the fairer world that men and women of good will hope to see.

ANABEL PARKER MCCANN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

Filipino Muscle Man Makes Good

We thought he was very funny, even though he was our fellow countryman, when we met him at the dock as he arrived from the Philippines. He was what Americans would call a "hayseed." We Filipinos said to him, "Boledo, you still have rice straw in your hair."

Maximo and I took him home in the street-car to the room we shared together. It was Boledo's first ride on a trolley. His eyes rolled and I could feel him tremble, but he pretended he liked it.

Accompanying him was a lesson in the marvels of our everyday modern world that our accustomed eyes look upon with forgetfulness.

"How about a shower, my friend?" I asked him as we reached our room.

"Sure," he answered me, but I knew he didn't know a shower from a threshing machine. It proved to be a thing of magic to him; he gazed in great excitement at the mysterious flow out of the ceiling. In his native hills, springs spout water from green-hidden sources in crystal clear cold streams. But this water was hot, and it puzzled him.

* * *

Next morning at breakfast time, Boledo assured us he knew all about American ways of eating. He had learned on the ship, he said.

It was very early in the morning when we entered a near-by restaurant. "Halibut steak!" ordered Boledo loudly.

"What?" said the waiter.

"Halibut steak," Boledo repeated. "Can't you talk English?"

So the waiter went away grumbling to consult with the cook, while Maximo and I ordered hot cakes.

There was a long, long wait and finally came the halibut. "Fish?" exclaimed Boledo in disgust. "I thought—" but we laughed so much he said no more.

"Give me some of that," he ordered and pointed to the wheat cakes we were eating. After that he consulted me before ordering.

"He is a hill-country boy, a Tinggian," my mother had written to me. "Look after him, my son, as your father did for his father. His name is Francisco Boledo."

Boledo means muscular, a strong man—I think it is equivalent literally, though not in connotation, to your "muscle man."

During those first months of our acquaintance, I felt very superior to my hillbilly friend. He was so ignorant. He knew only the dialect of his home region, and that merely to speak it, whereas I had been studying English from the time I entered school at 6.

Today, I am a self-supporting student, struggling to learn the secrets of American wisdom. So it was necessary at this time for me to drop my books and find a job.

The place proved to be the Forum Grill of Los Angeles, and my work was pantryman. I took Boledo along with me and they hired him to wash dishes, but the hours of our work were slightly different. Though this was his first job in the United States, I knew that as a Tinggian he was no stranger to hard work, for these mountain people have been the rugged individualists of our country.

* * *

In the evening the chef said to me, "Tell him not to scrub the pots and pans so hard. The manager complains it sounds like a wrecking crew."

I found Boledo scrubbing the pots fit to dig holes in them. In his dialect I said, "Why don't you use your head to save your muscles, Mr. Muscle Man?" And showed him the easier ways.

"That guy's sure a worker," said the chef a few days later. "I think he even enjoys mopping the floor. I never saw the dump so clean. He mops the dining room twice a day. What a sucker for work!"

And thus we came to Boledo's first payday, when at the end of the week, he received a check for $12. The check didn't mean anything to him—until it was cashed. Then his joy was a thing to behold. Boledo had been thinking in terms of the green hills where a man works all his life and never sees cash money. In his home, a man trades so many bundles of *palay* (unhusked rice) for a carabao's calf, and so on.

"This calls for a celebration," I said as our work was finished on this pay day. "We'll have dinner and see a good show."

At the chop house, I ordered a good steak for each of us and said, "Make it rare."

When the steak was served, I cut into mine and found it tender. Muscle-Man Boledo cut his, then sat back and stared. It oozed bright red, although the outside was brown.

"What kind of a joke is this?" he snapped at me. "You are always making a joke of me."

"No joke, *Cababayan* (Pal). It's the way Americans eat beef. It's good."

"Americans are sure funny people," he complained. I enjoyed the meal but Boledo ate just the potatoes and vegetables, pushing the meat aside. "Maybe Americans like meat raw; but I like my food cooked," he insisted.

Once again I was reminded of the hills of home. I knew about life among these isolated groups such as the Tinggians; for Father and I had traveled through these hidden valleys and up among the people who have carved great terraces out of the mountainsides. Terraces climbing like green velvet steps to the skies. I remembered meals eaten with these people. Rice cooked in great earthen pots, with the meat and vegetables stewed in with the rice. Very thoroughly stewed.

Riches came to Boledo with his weekly pay day. I never saw a person who took so readily to thrift. The way he hung onto his money—like glue! He never spent any.

I finally won out in my battle to get him to buy a first-class suit.

"You need a photograph of yourself," I insisted.

When the picture was finished, Boledo was shown to be an attractive person, with dignity. "You look like a senator," I told him.

I'll never forget the pleasure and pride he took in that photograph. It was an experience in being reborn in his own sight. "I want plenty of them," he said. So he ordered two dozen.

From that moment a change took place in him. A new ambition to learn came over him. During the ensuing three years Boledo faithfully attended night school in this city, and learned to speak and read English fairly well, to write it much less well, but enough.

All that time, he developed no bad habits. Drinking, smoking, gambling never lured him. I had started out feeling superior to my country friend, but I wound up with admiration. The climax came when Boledo announced he was ready to return home to the Philippines. Going as a capitalist too. He had saved over fifteen hundred dollars, which is of course three thousand in our money, and nearly thirty thousand in comparative power.

A letter I received from home spoke of him as a local boy who is accomplishing great things in the backward hills. "Boledo is called Kadangyan ("Big Shot") now. His own farm makes profit, and he has also started a project in co-operative selling of mountain products, using the funds to build modern houses up there in the Tinggian hills. They are all very proud of their Boledo."

But I haven't heard since December 7.

MANUEL BUAKEN

The Wide Horizon

Postwar Economics

By Norton Webb

To achieve even a minimum of real success, any Anglo-American negotiations seeking to lay sound foundations for a free postwar economic order must closely follow the practical idealism contained in the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point program, the Hull basic principles of July 16, 1937, and resolutions of the Governments-in-exile and the Soviet Union of September 24, last. The task today inexorably demands a higher degree of statesmanship than after World War One when "solutions" to many of the problems now having again to be faced proved illusory.

One immediate issue confronting parleys now reported in progress in Washington and London for this purpose is the manner of settlement of British lease-lend obligations. Some Americans say in view of the generous United States lease-lend contribution to a common effort towards a better economic world, the British can well show their appreciation by abrogating their rigid control of American goods going into British markets and the discriminatory Ottawa agreements.

* * *

The British, on the other hand, are bound to raise the question of United States protective tariffs, Secretary Hull's most-favored-nation treaty policies that have found great favor in London, the ticklish issue of parity of sterling and dollars, currency restrictions in general and control of capital flow.

United States and British economies should be functioning in relatively smooth unison when the postwar period begins. This should enable the two Powers to extend aid and support to other nations during the difficult transition involving the change from war economies to those of normality.

The British are, naturally, more experienced in the flux and change of world economics than the United States. No grass, it is certain, has grown under the feet of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and other Government bodies since the present conflict's start. To Britain's credit must be put her present zealous efforts not to promote exports at America's expense, although this will probably aggravate the difficult economic straits in which the United Kingdom is bound to find itself after the war through loss of overseas markets, foreign investments, and shipping. The total war technique has so far involved British life more than that of the United States, so that demobilization will entail much greater problems for Britain.

* * *

President Roosevelt has been singularly alert and far-sighted about the need of preparing American economy for the transition from emergency and defense to postwar reconstruction. Not only is the State Department actively engaged in dealing with the problems involved but Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's Economic Defense Board is showing a realistic approach to them on the broad basis of maintaining the economic stability of all frjendly nations.

The Board's ruling which enabled exporters to get their export license and priority at the same time showed excellent trade statesmanship. Incidentally, close teamwork between the Economic Defense Board and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare in dealing with such things as the world's raw material surpluses can do much for better days. And from these two bodies will probably emerge an Anglo-American Economic Council.

What cannot be too strongly emphasized is that a free postwar economic order under United States-British aegis has the golden opportunity to make trade a builder of peace.

The Bookshelf

Working for the Government

Gove Hambidge was a successful free-lance writer when he joined the United States Department of Agriculture in 1935 in a civil service position. Somewhat to his surprise, his new work proved so enjoyable that later he gladly decided to continue with it as a permanent career, adding to his literary duties in the department the prodigious task of editing the Yearbook of Agriculture.

After five years, Mr. Hambidge, having done some personal stocktaking, began to write THE PRIME OF LIFE (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2), in order to share the agreeable discoveries he made in the course of examining his new mode of living as a representative government worker in Washington. There was a delay of a year or two between the first writing of the book and its final preparation for publication; one might therefore be tempted to suppose that life in Washington today has acquired a different tempo than the placid, even idyllic one stressed by Mr. Hambidge. Nevertheless, it is good to read his description of the normal daily round of a government employee, and to trust that even if Mr. Hambidge's duties and habits have undergone some changes in recent months, the tranquillity which he had already achieved is now proving a bulwark for him.

To tell his story, Mr. Hambidge follows the course of events throughout an average day, in this case a Saturday in spring. He does not spend too much time on his preliminary thesis, that the age of 50 marks the prime of life. In his case, the period thus designated is marked by the attainment of a pleasant environment and interesting work, together with a harmonious home and an ample supply of stimulating friendships. It soon becomes obvious that it is this felicitous combination and the contentment accompanying it to which Mr. Hambidge refers when he speaks of the prime of life. It is gratifying to note then that in his preoccupation with a description of these pleasures he soon ceases to press the assumption that their fulfillment is dependent upon a specific number of birthdays.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are those detailing his work for the Government, in the course of which he introduces an earnest discussion of some of the functions of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hambidge fully recognizes the interdependence of farm and city, and he makes it clear that the department must therefore act for the benefit of both. He is proud of the scientific progress furthered by the department experts.

He takes time to observe that economics must be made to keep step with the forward strides made by the sciences, but he is not here concerned with a treatise on the problems of production and equable distribution. It is, after all, a Saturday morning in May, in pre-war Washington, and certain understandable temptations are drawing the author away from his desk. There is a piece of metalwork to be finished, waiting for him at home on his workbench; there is the weekly horseshoe match; there is all of springtime Washington calling—as it will call again.

M. W. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Government in Business

The Government today is getting more and more into business. . . .

The solution of labor problems by Government seizure of plants, even when the employer is in no way to blame, shows the complete lack of interest of the present Administration in preserving private industry. Will those plants ever be surrendered?

We have the task of preserving free enterprise. We can constantly oppose excessive grants of power not really necessary for war. We can preserve an underlying condition which will permit the administration in power at the end of the war to restore the American system under which we have grown up and in which we believe.—SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT (R) of Ohio in a public address.

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